FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1850. [NO. 1717.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Fayetteville, will take place in the New Hall, Fayetteville Hotel, on the 20th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M. A general attendance is requested.

WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.
April 20, 1850. 16-3w

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to us are notified that the Notes and Accounts are in the hands of John B. Troy, Jr., who is duly authorised to collect. As long indulgence has been granted, those persons indebted are earnestly requested to call and pay up,

COOK & TROY.
April 22, 1850. 16-3w

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 17th Term of this School will commence on the 5th day of June, and continue till the 16th November.

For a circular containing full particulars, apply to the subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.
April 17, 1850. 16-10w

STOP THE RUNAWAY!
Fifty Dollars Reward!

I WILL give the above reward of Fifty Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to me at this place, or confinement in any jail so that I get him again, of my negro boy EZEKIEL, who absconded on the 18th day of March last. He was raised by the late Mr. Delamotte, of Montgomery county in this State, and was sold a short time ago by Daniel McRae, Esq. of Richmond county, to McKeller, a negro speculator, who sold him to Mr. Arch'd McKay of this county, of whom I purchased him in December last.

Ezekiel is 20 to 25 years of age, five feet ten inches in height, and weighs about 180 lbs.;—is not very black.

He will probably endeavor to make his way to Montgomery, or the upper end of Richmond.

S. B. PRICE.
Smithville, Brunswick county, N. C., 16tf
April 16, 1850.

MEN WANTED

To travel as Agents for the History of the
MEXICAN WAR.

THE subscriber is now publishing *the History of the Mexican War*, including Biographical Sketches of the Lives of Generals Taylor, Scott, Worth, Wool, Twiggs, Quitman, and several others of the most distinguished officers, illustrated with numerous Engravings and Portraits. By JOHN FROST, L. L. D.

A number of enterprising and intelligent men of good character, are offered profitable employment, in circulating by subscription the above work in Cumberland County, and other Counties in the State of North Carolina. The terms, which are very liberal, will be given on application to the subscriber, post paid. This work will never be sold in the Bookstores, but exclusively by agents, at a reasonable and uniform price.

H. MANSFIELD, Bookseller
and Publisher, 135 York st.,
[16-6wpd] New Haven, Connecticut.

Brilliant Lotteries,
FOR MAY, 1850.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$50,000!
$25,000! $20,000! $15,000!
100 PRIZES OF $1,000!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 53 for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, May 11, 1850.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $50,000, 1 ditto of 25,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,946, 100 Prizes of 1,000, 180 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of Packages of	26 Wholes,		$200 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	100 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	50 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighths,	25 00

$34,000!
40 Prizes of $1,100!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 56, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, May 18, 1850.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $34,000, 1 ditto of 20,000, 1 of 11,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,089, 40 Prizes of 1,100, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of	26 wholes		$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarters	32 50

Splendid Lottery.
$60,000!
$10,000! $30,000! $20,000!
And 200 Prizes of $1,000 are $200,000!
$1,000 *is the Lowest Three No. Prize.*
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class E, for 1850, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, May 25, 1850.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $60,000, 1 ditto of 40,000, 1 of 30,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 13,642, 5 Prizes of 3,000, 10 of 2,000, 200 (lowest 3 Nos.) of 1,000, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	25 Wholes,		$260 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 eighths	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
16id pd] Alexandria, Virginia.

FLOWERS AND SHRUBS.

I HAVE now ready for delivery, a few dozen superb DAHLIAS, very double dark, white, striped, yellow, tipped or fringed, at 25 to 75 cts. each. Also, Tigredea Tuber-rose, Scarlet Geraniums for beds, Cape Jasmines, and a variety of plants for out-door culture, as well as for rooms or green houses.

Also, Cabbage and Tomato Plants.

C. LUTTERLOH.
April 20 1850. 16-3w

WONDERS OF THE AGE!

New Store and New Goods.
CORNER OPPOSITE FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

M. & A. WALDAUER,
IMPORTERS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HAVE established a Branch of their Baltimore House in Fayetteville, where they invite the attention of all to their largest and best selected Stock of Gentlemen's FASHIONABLE

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

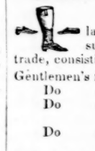
Dress, Frock, and Overcoats, from $1 to $18; Pantaloons, from 75 cts. to $5; Vests, from 75 cts. to $5; Shirts, Drawers, Bosoms, Collars, Shoes, Boots, Suspenders, Hats and Caps, of all kinds and qualities, particularly suited to the Southern market.

Their Establishment is one of the most extensive in the United States. They can sell ☞ 25 per cent. less ☜ than any other house, because they import their goods direct from their old established house in Germany.

☞ Measures taken, and the articles furnished in two weeks.

April 20, 1850. 16-3m

Boots and Shoes.



We are receiving a very large Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, suitable for the Spring and Summer trade, consisting in part of

Gentlemen's fine Calf Sewed and Pegged Boots.
Do do Congress and Gaiter ditto.
Do do Calf and Goat sewed and peg'd Shoetees.
Do do Calf, Goat, and Morocco Slippers and Pumps.
Ladies' fine Gaiter Boots, a large variety.
Do do Kid, Morocco, Goat, and Lasting Buskins.
Do do Kid and Morocco Slippers.
Do do colored and white Kid and Satin ditto.
Misses' fine Gaiters, Boots, Buskins and Slippers.
Boys' and Youths' fine Calf Boots.
Do do do Calf and Goat Shoetees.
Children's Boots and Shoes, a large variety.
Men's Calf, Kip, and coarse Brogans, a large variety.
Servants' Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, a large variety.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Trunks and Carpet Bags. Calf, Goat, Lining and Binding Skins; Shoe Thread; Lasts; Sparables; Pegs, &c. &c.

Our present stock is very large; was purchased on the most favorable terms, and will be sold low for CASH, or to purchasers who cash their bills when presented.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
April 13, 1850. 15-6w

SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have received their Spring supply of READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Consisting of

Black and fancy Cashmeret, Drab-D'Ete, Codrington, Alpaca and Tweeds Sacks, Frock and Dress Coats.

Brown, Checked, and Grass Linen Sacks and Frocks.

Super black Cloth Dress and Frock Coats.

Black Satin and Bombazine Vests; white Marseilles ditto; fancy Marseilles, Cashmere, and Silk ditto.

A variety of Linen and Cottonade Pants.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
April 16, 1850. 15tf

MRS. E. WALTON

IS now receiving a new supply of SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY, of the latest style, and begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she still continues her Business at her new Stand, the white building on Green street.

A large and splendid assortment of Straw, Hungarian, and Chip Bonnets, of various kinds too numerous to mention.

Misses' Albion and French Lace.

Children's Jenny Linds and Pearls.

A new supply of Ribbons, Flowers, Silks, and Lace.

French embroidered Muslin Caps and Collars.

Lace Capes and Mourning Collars.

Kid and Silk Gloves; Muslin Edgings and Insertings; black and white Lace Veils.

Dress Trimmings of various kinds.

☞ Bonnets of all kinds cleaned and altered to the present style.

Gentlemen's Hats cleaned and pressed.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

April 12, 1850. 15-3m

NEW
Spring and Summer Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring Stock of GOODS, selected in the Philadelphia and New York markets, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Of the latest styles and patterns, of which the following will compose a part:—

Plain and fig'd Berages; Silk Tissues; plain and fig'd black Silks; Foulard Silks and Gro. de Rinedos; Linen Lustres; embroidered and plain Swiss Muslins; Grenadines; English and Scotch Ginghams; plain and fig'd Taritans; Mourning goods of almost every description; plain and printed Jaconets; printed Muslins and Lawns; French, English and American Prints.

—ALSO—

Gentlemen's wear: Vestings, Cassimeres, Cloths, fancy and plain Linens and Drills; Cashmerets and Drab-de-tes; a general assortment of Ready-made Clothing; Kid Gloves; white and col'd Lace Capes; standing Collars and French worked Capes; Swiss and Jackonet Edgings and Insertings; embroidered white and col'd Lace Muslin Curtains; a large stock of Straw Goods; Artificial Flowers; hem-stitched and embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Cravats, black and colored Silk embroidered; plain, embroidered and col'd bor'd Canton Crape Shawls, very fine goods; Ribbons; Sun Shades, Parasols and Umbrellas; Panama, Moleskin and Leghorn Hats; drab and black medium brim Beaver Hats; all kinds of Youths' and Children's Hats; an extensive assortment of Shoes and Boots, of the best make. Also, Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glassware; an assortment of Family Groceries; Saddles, Bridles, &c.

I would say to purchasers, to call and examine for themselves; they shall have the worth of their money.

WM. S. LATTA.
April 16, 1850. 15tf

Special Term of Moore Superior Court of Law.

ALL Attorneys, Suitors, Witnesses, and others, having business to transact in Moore Superior Court of Law, are notified that a Special Term of said Court is ordered by His Honor Thomas Settle, to be held for the County of Moore, on the fourth Monday in May, 1850; and an order is also made that at the Fall Term, 1850, of said Court, the State Docket be taken up on Wednesday of that term. All those concerned are required to attend according to the above regulation.

JOHN MORRISON, Clerk.
April 13, 1850. 15-3w

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
April 10, 1850.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a half per cent. has been declared this day, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 1st May next.

tlM] H. R. SAVAGE, Cashier.

☞ WE are authorised to announce JOHN C. MOORE as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Robeson County at the ensuing August election.

Robeson county, March 1850. 13-tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.
April 8, 1850. 14tf

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving our Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
(of the latest styles and patterns,)
Hardware and Cutlery; Bonnets, Hats and Caps; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes; Glass and Crockery Ware; Groceries, &c. &c.

All of which we offer at very moderate prices for Cash, or to good customers on time. Please call and examine our Stock.

W. & J. T. ANDRES.
Little's Mills, Richmond Co., 14tf
April 8, 1850.

SALISBURY
Young Ladies' Institution.

THIS is a new Institution, of Collegiate grade, combining Science and Accomplishments, conducted by the Rev. GILBERT MORGAN, to be organized on the 4th of July 1850.

Expenses $130 to $200.

☞ Circulars sent to applicants.

April 5, 1850. 14-10wpd

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

THE 34th Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina will be held in Christ Church, Elizabeth City, on the last Wednesday in May, being the 29th day of May, 1850.

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, Sec'y.

Spring and Summer Goods.

AREY & SHEMWELL

WOULD announce to their patrons and the public generally, that they have just received their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Embracing almost every article kept in the Dry Goods line, to which they most respectfully call the attention of purchasers.

They return their thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and a continuance of the same solicited *of course*.

North West corner Market Square, Green st.
March 18, 1850. 12tf

IN QUART BOTTLES,

For purifying the Blood, and for the cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Erysipelas, Pimples, Biles, Mercurial Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Consumption, Female Complaints, loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c.

THE Proprietors have spent much time in bringing this preparation of SARSAPARILLA to its present state of perfection; and the experience of fourteen years has furnished them the most ample opportunity to study, in their various forms, the diseases for which it is recommended, and to adapt it exactly to their relief and cure. Patients who wish a really good Medicine are invited to give it a trial, and satisfy themselves of its superiority, and the invaluable property it possesses of arresting and curing disease. The bottle has been enlarged to hold one Quart, and in its present improved form may safely claim to be the best and cheapest medicine of the age. Its progress to the fame it has attained may be traced by a long line of facts and cures, that stand as landmarks and beacons for the invalid, pointing the way to the haven of health, and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole animal frame.

REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

New York, Feb. 17, 1848.

Messrs. Sands: Having suffered many years with a disease of my throat, affecting the larynx, during which time I was treated by the most distinguished physicians in Europe and the United States, without receiving any permanent benefit, but all the time my general health and strength declining, and the disease making fearful progress; caustic applications were used, and whatever else was thought most efficient for producing a cure; but I am confident the deplorable situation I was in, the laryngitis being accompanied with phthisis and great difficulty in breathing, would soon have terminated my life, had I not obtained relief through the medium of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. I must say, gentlemen, when I commenced using the Sarsaparilla I did not place much confidence in its virtues; and this will not surprise you, when you are informed I had tried more than fifty different remedies during the past four years, without any success; but after taking your Sarsaparilla a few weeks, I was obliged at last to yield to evidence. This marvellous specific has not only relieved, but cured me; and I therefore think it my duty, gentlemen, for the benefit of suffering humanity, to give you this attestation of my cure.

Yours very truly, D. PARENT.

Consulate of France in the United States.

The above statement and signature were acknowledged in our presence by Mr. D. Parent as true.

For the Consul General of France,
L. BORG, Vice Consul.

New York, Feb. 17, 1848.

The following testimony from Rev. John Grigg, late Rector of the Church of the Crucifixion in this city, commends itself to the attention of the afflicted. Numerous certificates of cures of various diseases effected by this medicine are almost daily received.

Messrs. Sands: A member of my family has taken your valuable Sarsaparilla for a severe scrofulous affection, &c. with the most beneficial effect resulting from its use. It gives me very great pleasure to record my testimony in behalf of its virtue and efficacy, hoping that others may be induced to make a trial of it.

JOHN GRIGG.

New York, May 10, 1848.

SCROFULOUS AFFECTION OF THE EYES.

South Kingston, R. I., Oct. 11, 1847.

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen: My little daughter, when one year old, was attacked with a scrofulous humor on her face, which soon after extended into her eyes, causing almost total blindness in one of them, and disfiguring her whole face. I employed two physicians to attend her, who exhausted their utmost skill to give her relief, but it all proved useless, and finally one of them remarked to me that he had known of some striking cures effected by Sands' Sarsaparilla, and advised me to try it. I obtained one bottle, which she commenced using, and before it was all used up it had effected an entire cure. It is now over four years since she was cured, and there has been no reappearance of the disease, and we are satisfied that it is a perfect cure. It gives me great pleasure to add that I can recommend it to every sufferer from a similar complaint. Respectfully yours.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.

☞ Sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore; also by S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist. And at Cheraw, by Dr. A. Malloy; at Raleigh, by P. Johnston; and Druggists generally.
Feb'y 5, 1850. 5-eow6m

For Sale on Consignment,

60 BBLS. Yellow Planting Potatoes.
15 Firkins Mountain Butter.
150 Casks Lime. By

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
April 1, 1850. 13-tf

RECEIVED TO-DAY.

SUPERIOR HYSON TEA,
Superior Black Tea,
Chocolate,
Ground Ginger and Hops.

S. J. HINSDALE.
March 25, 1850. 12tf

HATS.

ROUGH AND READY HATS, manufactured in Guilford county, and a beautiful article.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 9, 1850. 14tf

LAMP OIL,
Winter strained Sperm Oil,
Train Oil,
Burning Fluid,
For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
April 1, 1850. 13tf

MULES.

A PAIR of strong able MULES for sale.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 9, 1850. 14tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1850.

The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, *versus* Robert Cochran.

Attachment, levied on the interest of the Defendant in a House and Lot in the Town of Fayetteville, on the West side of Green street.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant, Robert Cochran, is not an inhabitant of this Sate, and the usual process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that he appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead or demur to the Plaintiffs' action, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiffs' recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday in March, A. D. 1850.

J. McLAURIN.
March 30, 1850. 14-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1850.

James Huske, surviving partner of John Huske & Son, *versus* Robert Cochran.

Attachment, levied on all the interest of the Defendant in a House and Lot in the Town of Fayetteville, on the West side of Green street.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant, Robert Cochran, resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in the town of Fayetteville, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead or demur to this action, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March, Anno Domini 1850, and seventy-fourth of American Independence.

J. McLAURIN.
March 30, 1850. 14-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1850.

Charles P. Mallett and John W. Wright, Trustees, *versus* Robert Cochran.

Attachment, levied on the interest of Robt. Cochran, the Defendant, in a House and Lot in the Town of Fayetteville, situate on the West side of Green street.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant, Robert Cochran, resides without the limits of this State, and the usual process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication for six weeks be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in the Town of Fayetteville, requiring the Defendant to be and appear before our said Court, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead or demur to this action, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiffs' recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of March, Anno Domini 1850, and 74th of American Independence.

JOHN McLAURIN.
March 30, 1850. 14-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1850.

Gurdon Deming *versus* Robert Cochran.

Attachment, levied on the interest of the Defendant in a House and Lot in the Town of Fayetteville, on the West side of Green street.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case resides without the limits of this State, and the usual process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that the Defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead or demur to the Plaintiff's action, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March, Anno Domini 1850, and 74th of American Independence.

J. McLAURIN.
March 30, 1850. 14-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1850.

B. & B. W. Robinson, *versus* George McKennell and wife Martha A.

Attachment, levied on a House and Lot in the Town of Fayetteville, on the South East corner of Gillespie and Russell streets.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State, and the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead or demur to this action, or judgment final will be entered against them, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiffs' recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Clinton, the 3d Monday of February A. D. 1850, and 74th year of American Independence.

J. R. BEAMAN, Clk.
March 20, 1850. 12-6wpd

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving our stock of Spring and Summer GOODS.

J. & T. WADDILL.
March 25, 1850. 12tf

WINDOW SHADES.

WE have received a large assortment of WINDOW SHADES, (some very fine) which we are selling at unusually low prices.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
April 13, 1850. 15-6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

LIME! LIME!!

FRESH THOMASTOWN LIME, just received and for sale by

J. M. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 8, 1849. 98tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Spring and Summer GOODS, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy Goods; Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets; Gentlemen's and Boys' Panama, Leghorn, and Palm-leaf Hats; Boots, Shoes, &c., which we offer to purchasers at very low prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 1, 1850. 15tf

PLEASE LOOK AT THIS!

WE don't want to press our customers too hard, but all open accounts older than 1st Jan'y, 1849, must be closed. If you have no money, please call and give your notes.

J. & T. WADDILL.
March 29, 1850. 13tf

ANTI-PYRIC PAINT.
Fire, Water, and Weather Proof.

THIS PAINT, manufactured by "The New York Anti-Pyric Paint Company," is a new ppecies. It is composed of materials entirely fire-proof, being scarcely destructible by the blow pipe. It forms a coating impervious to air and moisture, and is completely fire-proof from all the ordinary causes of Fire, whether sparks, cinders, or heat, from a neighboring building in flames.

It is especially adapted to the following uses:—To protect Roofs from fire and leaking, Wood of all kinds from decay, Tin from rust, Iron work, &c. &c.; and it will effectually accomplish it by being properly applied.

It is also the best PAINT for the WALLS OF BRICK BUILDINGS, giving them the appearance and solidity of stone, and saving the necessity of using sand, which is annoying and will last but a short time. Besides this it NEVER PEELS OFF.

☞ Persons desirous of trying this Paint, are requested to call at the Store of the subscribers, who keep it constantly on hand, for sale, and where every information will be given.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Fayetteville, March 25, 1850. 12-3m

NORTH CAROLINA, } IN EQUITY.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Nevin McLeran and another, *vs.* A. A. McKethan, Ex'r, and others.

IT appearing, by affidavit, that John McLeran and Neill McLeran, Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: Therefore the said John McLeran and Neill McLeran are hereby ordered personally to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said bill of complaint, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office the 18th day of March, A. D. 1850.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, C. M. E.
March 20, 1850. 12-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1850.

Everitte Thornton and G. R. Hearn, *vs.* William Chambers and his children, and the heirs of George Cherry, deceased.

Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Chambers and children, and the heirs of George Cherry, dec'd, the Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendants to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday of May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the prayer of Petition will be granted, &c.

Witness, J. R. Beaman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Clinton, the 3d Monday of February A. D. 1850, and 74th year of American Independence.

J. R. BEAMAN, Clk.
March 20, 1850. 12-6wpd

Things in New York.—The Hotels of the city are crowded to overflowing. The Astor House and the New York Hotel are not able to accommodate all who apply for rooms, and the Irving, we learn, is in the same interesting condition. In addition to the usual number of arrivals from the country and from abroad, there are probably from three to five thousand persons now in New York waiting and preparing to embark for the land of gold. Our hotelkeepers are making their fortunes. *Monnot*, of the New York, it is said, will be able to count up the handsome harvest of $50,000 in a twelvemonth.

N. Y. Mirror.

New York Testimony.—An instance of what is life in N. York is given in a report of a criminal trial in that city last week. Judge Oakley said that witnesses there can be procured to prove anything, and unless it is admitted to give evidence of their character, there would be no safety for any man. It is to be presumed that such an opinion does not come from an experienced judge on any but most satisfactory grounds. It is appalling as to the dangerous degeneracy of the great commercial emporium.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Melancholy Occurrence.—A young lady in Philadelphia died on Monday last from an illness occasioned by pricking a fever blister upon her lip with a pin. The lady exhibited after death all the appearances of those who die from the effects of poison contracted from the bite of venomous reptiles.

Death of Major O'Brien.—We regret to learn of the death by cholera of this gallant officer, at Indianola, Texas, on the 2d inst. Major, then we believe Lieut. O'Brien, was the officer who distinguished himself so highly at Buena Vista, in command of the artillery.

The "*Union*," in publishing the account of the extraordinary and disgraceful scene, which passed in the Senate between "two members of the same political party" (see Dodge's speech,) does not indulge in a word of comment. Bundlecund is bothered—He is scratching his head for some pretext for saddling upon Gen'l Taylor the odium of this purely Locofoco exhibition. The old gentleman, to be sure, was a mile and a half distant, sitting quietly in his arm-chair, pondering over the evil to the country from faction and Bitter-Endism; but Bundlecund & Co.—mark the prediction!—will manage, by hook or by crook, to impute to him all the blame for this display of unbridled Locofocoism!

They have heretofore attributed to him things even more improbable. They charged him with dictating a Constitution to the *Locofocos* of California, and the election of four Locofocos to Congress.—They charged him with all the disorganization of Congress—though controlled absolutely by Bitter-Enders, intent upon nothing but to embarrass his Administration. They charged Wm. J. Brown's coalition with the Free-Soilers to him—by a sort of circuitous logic. Wm. J. was a martyr—Wm. J. wished to avenge the injury done him; Wm. J. could do that more effectually in the Speaker's chair than on the floor; Wm. J. thought any means justifiable to accomplish his ends, and he formed a secret treaty with the Free-Soilers. Wm. J.'s hatred of Old Zack was the cause of that treaty—therefore Old Zack was responsible for that treaty. For it is plain as the sun at noon-day, that if Old Zack had not existed, there would have been no inducement to Wm. J. to enter into a coalition with the Free-Soilers—Therefore, Old Zack was to blame for the coalition between Wm. J. and the Free-Soilers! Q. E. D.

By the same process of ratiocination, Old Zack committed the frauds and forgeries commonly, and by the Grand Jury of Washington particularly, ascribed to the distinguished B. F. Brown. If a Locofoco had been President, "Ben" would have continued in office, and he could have got as much money out of the treasury as he wanted, without resorting to fraud or forgery. Therefore, Old Zack is the guilty man! Q. E. D.

In like manner, he is answerable for all the other abominations of Locofocoism—for the defalcations of Moore, Collins, Osborne, Wetmore, &c. &c., and for all the factious proceedings in Congress, for Abolitionism at the North and Disunion at the South. The Bitter-Enders agitate the country, and defeat legislation, and steal the public money, *merely to spite him!*—Therefore he perpetrates all their enormities!

We had just finished the foregoing, when, on opening the Enquirer, we found that that sagacious print had already made a considerable advance towards fixing the Benton and Foote outrage upon Old Zack. The Enquirer for the present saddles it upon Mr. Vice President Fillmore; but when Bundlecund has collected his wits and fixed it upon Gen. Taylor, the Enquirer will frankly confess its error!

But here is its *modus* of implicating Mr. Fillmore. Read:

"We also ask the attention of Southern Whigs to the strange conduct of Vice President Fillmore. Though on the motion of Mr. Clay, the Senate had decided not to send any instructions to the committee of thirteen, yet Mr. Fillmore decided Benton's *fourteen* instructions to be in order—Hence the difficulty and mortifying spectacle in the Senate."

A decision by the Speaker put a revolver in Mr. Foote's pocket! It made Col. Benton leave his chair and approach Foote in a threatening manner! It made Foote retreat and draw his aforesaid revolver, and threaten the life of the aforesaid Benton! It converted two accomplished Democratic Senators into blackguards, and the Senate Chamber into a bear-garden! Marvellous decision! Quite as wonderful as Alladdin's lamp!

Still the decision was correct, according to the rules of the Senate, and Mr. Clay was wrong, as he virtually conceded afterwards, by withdrawing his appeal. Benton's object was no doubt frustration, and Mr. Clay's was to defeat him. But the Vice President had no right to defeat it.

But this only proves what we set out with—that in less than a week, the whole affair will be saddled upon Gen'l Taylor and the Cabinet!—*Richmond Whig.*

The Cabinet—Official Contradiction.—The National Intelligencer of yesterday morning notices the rumors of an anticipated rupture in the cabinet, that certain whigs desired a dissolution of the cabinet, and that the President was beginning to favor the same object, appending to them the following declaration:—"Of these statements, we feel authorised to say, every one is erroneous, in whole or in part."

"Progressive."—A number of women of Ohio, dissatisfied with the present position of their sex, have signed a call for a Convention of Females which was to have met in the town of Salem on Friday the 19th of this month. The purpose of the Convention is stated to be, in the words of the signers, to concert measures to secure to all persons the recognition of equal rights, and the extension of the privileges of Government without distinction of sex or color; and to inquire into the origin and design of the rights of humanity, whether they are coeval with the human race, of universal heritage, and inalienable, or merely conventional, held by sufferance, dependant for a basis on location, position, color, sex, &c.

Cure for a Ring Worm.—The editor of the Plough, the Loom and the Anvil furnishes the following receipt which he says is infallible for the cure of the ring worm:

"Heat a shovel to a bright red—cover it with grains of Indian corn, press them with a cold flat iron. They will burn to a coal, and exude an oil on the surface of the flat iron, with which rub the ring worm, and after one or two applications it will be *kilt* as dead as Julius Cæsar."

FROM THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

GAZETTEER OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We most cheerfully give place to the following circular to the public of North Carolina, by C. H. Wiley, Esq., asking assistance in collecting materials for a Gazetteer of the State. In our judgment, just such a work as he proposes would be of great value in explaining and developing the condition and resources of our State—matters towards which popular inquiry is beginning to be earnestly and seriously directed from all quarters. Mr. Wiley has letters from gentlemen occupying the highest political, literary and social positions in the State, expressing their sense of the importance of the proposed work, and entire confidence in his ability to accomplish it in a manner creditable to himself and to the State. Mr. W. has already achieved a literary character, which we know he is desirous of employing to the advantage of his native State; and encouragement of the kind he asks at this juncture would be most grateful and cheering to him, besides being a contribution *pro bono publico.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned is endeavoring to collect materials for a GAZETTEER OF NORTH CAROLINA: a work whose object will be to present to the public an accurate historical, geographical and statistical account of the State. He is impressed with the belief that such a work, if properly executed, will serve a useful purpose; that it will furnish the best refutation of the calumnies heaped on the Commonwealth—will have some effect in correcting those sectional prejudices which, from the beginning, have exercised a baneful influence in the councils of the State—that, while it strengthens the attachment of the patriotic to their home, it may help to stay that tide of emigration on account of which North Carolina has been heretofore but a nursery for other States.

Nature has denied to this region those navigable waters which bind together the extremes of other States and tempt the inhabitants to great enterprises; but as it to make up for this neglect, she has bountifully supplied it with every kind of agricultural and mineral production, and all varieties of pleasant and beautiful climate and of grand and beautiful scenery. These things, however, cannot be here known by the intermingling of the population on the cheap high-ways of commerce; books must, therefore, supply the place of rivers; and scholars, authors and school-masters act as explorers. The undersigned believes that others will concur in these views; and is permitted to hope that the public will contribute its part towards the success of the enterprise in which he is engaged.

The work of a man's own hands is dearer to him than a gift which is the handiwork of another; and those who help to make a great State experience a satisfaction to which emigrants are ever strangers. Besides, the expenses and the sacrifices caused by the emigration from North Carolina for the last twenty years, would, if judiciously invested in public works, have made the State a garden and have brought a market to every county; thus, these self-exiled children of our Commonwealth would have made a better State than those to which they have gone,—would have been enabled to live in ease among the scenes of their childhood,—to have encountered the infirmities of age among their own people, and mingled their dust with that of their kindred in their Fatherland.

Such are some of the considerations which have prevented the

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

"RUTHERFORD COUNTY AND GOV. MANLY."

Under this head, the "Mountain Banner," a newspaper printed at Rutherfordton, makes an unprovoked and unjust assault upon Gov. Manly about his appointment of Commissioners to locate and survey the Western Turnpike Road from Salisbury to the Georgia line. After remaining silent (so far as we know,) for more than twelve months, as to the Governor's course in this business, he comes out now and charges him with having acted "unfairly"—with having *"clearly and knowingly violated his duty"*—with *"having located the road himself"*—with declaring *"that we* (the people of Rutherford) *should not secure any benefit from an act of the Legislature passed for our benefit."* In substance, charging that Governor Manly corruptly and with premeditated design made the appointments for the express purpose of injuring the people of the county of Rutherford; and that the Commissioners were the corrupt and pliant tools and instruments, in his hands, for the perpetration of the outrage; and winding up with the characteristic remark, "We take *great pleasure* in saying we do not know a man in the county who will vote for him," in the event of his nomination to office, &c. &c.

These are grave charges, Messrs. Editors, to be set forth by the press against public functionaries acting under oath, and it is the business of every honest man, in the State, to investigate them and satisfy himself whether they be true or false.

Now let us see what acts the law required the Governor to do in this business, what he has done, and whether he is obnoxious to this heavy accusation.

To the proper understanding of the subject, it is necessary to refer briefly to other acts of the Legislature of the last session. In a liberal spirit of State pride both political parties united in setting on foot several schemes of Internal Improvements. Among other acts, one was passed to construct a Rail Road connecting Wilmington with *Salisbury* and thence to Charlotte, filling up the link of the chain of the great Northern and Southern travel. Another, to construct a Plank Road from Fayetteville to *Salisbury*. Another, to construct a Turnpike Road from *Salisbury* to the Georgia line. In all these schemes the State took a large pecuniary interest. In the first named she took an interest of two-thirds; in the second three-fifths; and the last, this Western Turnpike, was to be made wholly out of the public funds and to be exclusively a State road. For the purpose of surveying and locating this Turnpike Road, the Governor was required by the third section of the act to appoint a competent and experienced Engineer, and three commissioners, who are required by said act to *"take an oath before one of the Judges faithfully to discharge said duty to the greatest advantage for the State."*

Soon after the adjournment of the Assembly, the Governor proceeded to discharge the duty which had been assigned to him. The names of 13 gentlemen residing at different points in the West, were by their respective friends recommended as Commissioners. All of them honorable intelligent men, and entirely competent.

The difficulty and embarrassment in making a selection among such men, will be readily appreciated. In any alternative only three could be gratified, while ten were certainly to be disappointed.—Two chief considerations were adopted in making this selection. First, to take one from each end of the contemplated Road, and one from the centre, so that the different sections might be represented.—Secondly, to apportion this crum of patronage between *members* of both political parties.

Accordingly, A. H. Shuford of Catawba, Geo. W. Hayes of Cherokee, and Joseph J. Erwin, *at that time and now a citizen of Rutherford county*, were appointed.

Some unavoidable delay arose in procuring the services of a competent Engineer, when Maj. S. M. Fox, a gentleman well qualified and highly recommended, was appointed. And here Gov. Manly's agency in the location of the Road terminated. Under his oath of office he appointed such men as he thought would do their duty faithfully. To them he left it, under the oath which the law enjoined upon them, to do that "duty to the greatest advantage for the State."

To the Engineer, upon whose reconnoissance and professional opinion chiefly rested the responsibility of the location, the Governor gave no instructions *as to the route he should take*, except to express the wish, should it be found practicable, that the Road might run through the several Court House Towns of the Counties through which it passed—for the greater convenience and accommodation of the people living on and about it.

In the month of July last the locating party commenced operations, and having considered the claims of the Mountain Passes, viz: Hickory Nut Gap and Swannanoa Gap, (through one of which the road must necessarily go) decided in favor of the latter, and located the Road through Morganton, and not through Rutherfordton. It is for this act that the Governor is held responsible; and has been made a target for the fiery indignation of the "Mountain Banner."

Now we think a fairer rule would be "to let every Tub stand upon its own bottom," to judge of a public officer by his own acts, and not by the acts of others. It is quite sufficient for a man to be held accountable for his own errors and imperfections.

But as Governor M. has been identified with this question of location, let us examine whether this decision of the Engineer and Commissioners can be sustained:—whether the road ought to run through Morganton and not through Rutherfordton, to secure "the greatest advantage for the State."

A *State Road* is to be made. It is to be made by the State's agents. It is to be made out of the State's money. It is to be a toll paying Road to the State. It is to be located at the greatest advantage for the State. And it is to begin at Salisbury and run West through the State across the Blue ridge to the line of the State of Georgia.

Now reader, cast your eye for a moment on the map of the State. Where is Salisbury? There she stands in the centre of the State as to her Northern and Southern boundary, 60 miles from Virginia on the North, and 60 miles from South Carolina on the South; selected on account of this central position as the terminus of this Western Turnpike: as the terminus of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road:—and as a distinguished point on the Great Central Rail Road.—How are you to get from Salisbury to the Georgia line? Why, there are but two ways to be considered. One, by Beattie's Ford, Rutherfordton, Hickory Nut Gap, to Asheville and so on. The other by Statesville, Morganton, Swannanoa Gap to Asheville and so on.

Compare these routes. If you take the first named, by Beattie's Ford and Rutherfordton, you locate the Road in the neighborhood of the Rail Road authorised to be built from Salisbury to Charlotte. Secondly, by that route you are getting nearer and nearer as you progress to the Southern boundary of the State. When you are at Beattie's Ford, you are within 25 miles of the South Carolina line—while to the Virginia line on the North it is 75 miles. When you reach Rutherfordton you are only about 20 miles from the South Carolina line.

Thirdly—By this route you may accommodate two or three North Carolina counties, and the people and market towns of South Carolina: while all the counties North of that route, Catawba, Alexander, Davie, Surry, Iredell, Wilkes, Ashe, Watauga, Caldwell, Burke, McDowell and Yancey would be shut out from it in whole or in part.

Fourthly—By taking that route, through the Hickory Nut Gap, you would go where the State had heretofore spent large sums of money for the accommodation of that section, while she had done nothing, so far as we know, for the other section.

Fifthly—By taking that route and going by Beattie's Ford, you adopt a route which *the Legislature expressly repudiated and refused to adopt*. For (in the language of the Banner) "an effort made by Mr. Connor, the Senator from Lincoln, to fix Beattie's Ford as one of the points, was rejected."

Now cast your eye again on the map and look at the other or the middle route, which the Engineers and Commissioners have adopted. Beginning at Salisbury and passing near Statesville, through Morganton, Asheville, Waynesville, Franklin and Murphy, you maintain in a very singular manner that same central position with respect to the Northern and Southern boundaries of the State; there being about an equal amount of Territory on both sides of the route; and thus afford to the people of both North and South equal advantages.

Again—The Legislature in 1846, chartered the "Caldwell and Ashe Turnpike," took one-half the Stock for the State, and established tolls, in which the State interested one half.

The road is now in progress of construction, and will connect with this Turnpike in the county of Caldwell. And while that road will afford an outlet to those land-locked and Mountain-bound Counties of Caldwell and Ashe, and Wilkes and Watauga and Yancy, a most fertile and interesting section of Country, now entirely destitute of marketing and travelling facilities, will, by its connexion with this Turnpike, pour into our State a large and valuable trade from the Mountain Counties of Virginia and Tennessee; which reaching Salisbury, can be continued in their own wagons on the Plank Road to Fayetteville, or by taking the Central Road be conveyed to Wilmington: thus fostering our own market towns,—enriching our people by giving them facilities of trade and commerce,—and building up the means, the wealth, the character of our own State and enabling us to throw off our commercial vassalage to Virginia and South Carolina.

Now, without running the parallel further between these two routes, we would ask any unprejudiced man, which of them was to be preferred in order to secure "the greatest advantage for the State?"—for mark you, that is the question.

Shall this central route be taken by Morganton and so on, thus dividing the State by the road; equalizing the advantages to the counties on both sides, Rutherford included:—opening a high way to market to those Northwestern counties of ours beyond the Blue Ridge, which *have no market;* connecting with, and aiding another State work, the Caldwell and Ashe Turnpike; bringing into our State the travel and produce of other States; and thus adding freight and profit to the Turnpike Roads, and the Plank Road, and the Central Rail Road; in all of which the State is so largely interested? Or shall the Southern line be taken? Run the Road within twenty miles of South Carolina; cut off the middle and northern counties of our own State from its benefits; leave the Caldwell and Ashe Turnpike *in the woods without an outlet;* run it along the line of the Railroad from Salisbury to Charlotte and bring the State's works in collision; and, finally take it by Beattie's Ford, where the Legislature refused to permit it to go? How could the Engineer and Commissioners hesitate which of the two to choose?

What would the 12 North West counties have said to them had they been deprived by the adoption of the Southern line of their anticipated benefits? What would the fifty counties East of Salisbury—aye, what would the whole State have said, had they, disregarding the obvious, undeniable and incomparable advantages of this middle route, located this road where this large Public fund was to be expended, not for the greatest benefit to the greatest number of the people of this State, but for the benefit of the few, and the people of South Carolina? Depend upon it, they could not have held up their heads before the artillery of Western denunciation. In our humble conception, therefore, the Engineer and Commissioners have acted wisely and prudently, and for the best interest of the State in this matter, and that they will be sustained by the people in all sections and by all parties.

In this view of the subject, where is the foundation and justice of this onslaught upon Governor Manly? How has he acted "unfairly, and knowingly violated his duty?"

In the appointment of Commissioners, "all that we desired (says the Banner) was that our voice should be heard, our claims considered; and if the road had been located by Morganton, after an examination of the various routes, as was intended by the Legislature, we should not have said a word, we would have cheerfully submitted."

Well, what was done? The Governor appointed Col. Joseph J. Erwin, then and now a citizen of Rutherford, one of the Commissioners, giving Rutherford a voice in the Board. Moreover, we are informed that the Engineer, Maj. Fox, did make a reconnoisance of that way before he commenced locating; and as to the other commissioners, Messrs. Hayes and Shuford, we apprehend that having travelled both these routes over the Blue Ridge for the last twenty-five years, in sunshine and in rain, they were just as competent to decide upon their relative merits as they would have been had they made another "examination."

It was certainly the duty of the Engineer and Commissioners to have made an examination of that way, or in some proper and satisfactory manner, have made themselves acquainted with its claims. But if they did not, why should Governor Manly be blamed? He had no power to coerce nor punish them.

But the Governor is charged with having entertained a preference for the Morganton or middle route, and to have appointed the Commissioners expressly to that end, and that thus "he located the road himself." Now it is undeniably true, as we are informed, that the Governor, in view of the various schemes of Internal improvement projected by the Legislature, in connexion with this question, and from his general knowledge of the topography of the State, did entertain the belief that this Turnpike ought to take the Morganton or middle route; that, in his judgment, such route would accommodate the larger number of our people, and would be best for the interest of the whole State; that he expressed this opinion without reserve to all who desired to know his opinion; and that, in the selection of commissioners, he preferred those, of course, who were not committed against that way, but who concurred with him in these views. But the allegation, that he controlled the Engineer and Commissioners, that he *required pledges* from them, and had the road located where he pleased, is, to say the least of it, puerile and idle. What a gratuitous aspersion is here made upon the character, independence and integrity of the Engineer and Commissioners? what unwarrantable insult? Why, suppose that, forgetting the respect due to himself and these honorable gentlemen, the Governor had said to them that he meant to have this road go through Morganton or the middle route, that he had appointed them for this special purpose, and that they must execute his high behest: What would have been their reply? *I reckon* they would have told him, in very unmistakable language, that the Law under which they were appointed required them to take an oath "to discharge their duty to the best advantage for the State;" that they should steer by that chart, and not by the wishes or opinions of the Governor or any body else. That is what they would have thought and felt. *"He appointed his men,* (says the Banner.) and they have fulfilled their orders." These honorable gentlemen are too well known and respected to be thus denounced with impunity as *"the men"* of any body. Without doubt, they acted fairly and conscientiously. Indeed, so clearly does it appear that the middle route for this road was the proper one, that we entertain the firm conviction that if this appointment of Commissioners had been conferred upon any three of the intelligent, honest, and patriotic citizens of Rutherford alone, however they might have desired to favor their own county and bring the road into their neighborhood, (and all men might very honestly desire to have the road run by their doors,) yet having taken a solemn oath to lay off this road not for the benefit of Rutherford county, but to the greatest advantage for the State, we say that we do not believe that any three respectable citizens of Rutherford county could be found, who under such an obligation, would not have felt themselves *constrained* to give their verdict in favor of the middle route, no matter what might have been their private wishes and predilections.

The Banner says, he (Gov. M.) declared "that we should not secure any benefit from an act of the Legislature, passed for our benefit." Now, it is news to us that this act was passed for the benefit of any particular county.

It is a general Law, for the benefit of the whole State. But if the writer means any thing more than a figure of speech by the language imputed to the Governor, and means to allege that he used those words or any thing like them, conveying the same sentiment, we are authorised to say that the *writer is mistaken, or has been misinformed. That Gov. M. never did make any such silly declaration.*

In the name of common sense we would ask, what motive under heaven could Gov. M. have, to think, speak, or do any thing that would injure any man, woman, or child, high or low, within the limits of the county of Rutherford? He has never received any injury from her which he might desire to revenge. He has personal and highly cherished friends in that county, living, too, on that very Beattie's Ford and Hickory-Nut Gap road, whom it would afford him sincere and unaffected delight to accommodate and to serve. During the last canvass for Governor, he was treated with hospitality and kindness by her people. At the election, he was sustained there by the votes of his party, for which he feels duly grateful. Where, then, can be the foundation and motive of any human being to induce her people to believe that Gov. M. is hostile to the county of Rutherford, and has maliciously sacrificed her interests? We are authorised by Gov. Manly to disavow explicitly all and every such imputed feeling and motive; to deny the allegation and charge; and to appeal from these unjust aspersions of the Mountain Banner, (set forth, it is to be hoped, not from malice, but from misapprehension,) to the people of Rutherford themselves; and to declare, on his behalf, that from his knowledge of the character of that people, *he does not believe* that there are ten men in the county of Rutherford, who can be persuaded by the writer in the Mountain Banner to entertain the opinion, that he has, in this matter, wilfully violated his duty and maliciously and premeditatedly done them an injury.

Messrs. Editors, when a charge of corruption or malfeasance is made against a public officer, the people, his constituents, and each one of them, have a right to know the facts, and ought to inquire into them and set them right; and this is our apology for this long article.

FAIR PLAY.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

THE FOOTE AND BENTON SCENE.

Mrs. Swisshelm of Pittsburg, who wields a horse-whip and a pen with equal dexterity, was an eye-witness of the scene which passed in the Senate. She gives the result of her observations to the New York Tribune, and does not hesitate to denounce Gen. Foote's conduct as cowardly. She says:

"He is evidently a nervous man, one who would require time for reflection before he could act coolly. He has nothing of the look Northern people would suppose from his character. He is old; his head is almost entirely bald, and no look of the bully in his face or manners. He has a restless appearance, with rather a mild expression of countenance, and urbane manners. It is his nervous excitability that gets him into quarrels; and Col. Benton did what was very unworthy of himself and his present position when he meditated any personal chastisement, no matter how provoking the other may have been in his remarks. I do not believe Col. Benton would have struck him if he had stood still and faced him as he came up, whatever his intentions might have been in coming toward him."

According to Foote's own account he retreated before Benton got half way to him—which would argue, that he got scared very soon, or was very eager for a fight.

The following is Mrs. Swisshelm's account of the scene:

"Then Mr. Foote took the floor and soon reached a towering height of gasconading eloquence.—He lauded the Southern Address, of which Mr. Benton had spoken as causing needless alarm, and declared it the production of that honorable Senator for whom every good man in the nation was now in mourning. His style of speaking struck me as ludicrously grandiloquent, and rather sarcastic in its personal references to Mr. Benton; but this gentleman did not appear at all disturbed. I looked at him, and could see no indication of excitement. Suddenly Mr. Foote paused in his flight of eloquence and came down to his naturally calm tone, which is really very pleasant. He was evidently preparing for some grand demonstration. He turned and with a wave of the hand and inclination of the head to or toward Col. Benton, gave evidence that he had some personal remarks to make, but declared he was determined to be governed by strict parliamentary rules. I glanced to Col. Benton. He looked calm; then back to the speaker, who, in an ironical manner, was pronouncing the words "the *oldest* Senator on this floor;" this was alluding to Mr. Benton, and as he commenced the next sentence, he started, running up the narrow aisle toward the President's desk, and looking back over his shoulder as he got a pistol out of his side pocket. He gained the opening around the President's desk before there was any general movement among the Senators, and there he cocked, or tried to cock, his pistol, pointing the muzzle toward the ground. He appeared to have some trouble in drawing the lock, but I think he got it set. Glancing back, I saw Col. Benton in the passage that runs around under the gallery and behind the seats. He was near Mr. Foote's seat, but not inside the bar of the House. Mr. Foote's seat is on the outside of the circle and next to the balustrade that divides the bar from the passage, running round and close to one of the little doors, the first from the main entrance to the President's right hand. Col. Benton's is similarly situated, but further round to the same side.

Some gentlemen in the passage thought Mr. Benton was leaving the Chamber in anger; but Lieut. Gov. Dickinson of your State says he knew from the manner in which he thrust his chair back, that he intended to attack Mr. Foote; but he did not get in through the door near his seat, and was not within two or three steps of it when Mr. Foote reached the open space in front of the Chair. Some gentlemen took him back to his own place, and Mr. Foote was calling upon them to let him come on, he was prepared. Some one caught his arm and Mr. Dickinson took the weapon from him. He appeared perfectly cool, and took the precaution to keep the muzzle downward while he took it from Foote's grasp. Just here all was confusion, the President's hammer going but scarcely heard; the men in the gallery were swearing, the members on the floor rushing up and calling all manner of order and disorder. Mr. Foote was taken back to his seat, and Col. Benton now appeared to have learned that his antagonist was armed, and soon became the cynosure of all eyes. He appeared fairly insane with rage—was trying to get off his coat, and thundering, "Let me go!" to those who were holding him; "He has a pistol, has he? Let him fire! let me go! stand off!" And close at my side some men had burst into the Reporter's gallery. "Foote's a coward—a d—d coward." "Take care what you say, Sir!" "D—d if I care! he's a coward—he runs and draws a pistol!" Benton was roaring and struggling below; the men likely to precipitate themselves over the Ladies' gallery above; the sound of glass breaking mingled with the other sounds, and hurly-burly, what a mess! I thought Benton's clothes would have all been torn to ribbons. As many as could get hold of him clutched him tightly, while some moved desks and chairs to give room.

Mr. Foote made no effort to reach him, and began to protest the reason why he drew a pistol, was because he thought "the gentleman" had one. Benton had been roaring, "I am not armed!" and throwing back his coat to show that he was not. "I am not armed—I *never* carry arms!—Let me go to the assassin! Let me *g-o!*" It was too comical, in the very midst of the scene, to see Dickinson stand up as cool as a cucumber, after he had locked up the pistol, and call, loud enough to be heard above all, for "the business before the Senate."

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1850.

I have been a spectator of many personal collisions and furious contentions in either House of Congress, but I think I never saw anything so utterly discreditable, and I may say, degrading to the character of the body in which it occurred, as the scene which took place in the Senate this afternoon. The tumult was begun, after a stormy and exciting debate of four hours, by Mr. Benton's leaving his own seat and advancing towards that of Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, while the latter was addressing the Senate.

There seems some difference of opinion as to Mr. Benton's intention. Some observers of the proceeding believe that he had no design to assail or violently interrupt Mr. Foote. Unfortunately I cannot give Mr. Benton the benefit of a doubt.—He had very shortly before, in re-offering his dilatory instructions to the proposed committee upon the slavery question, looked threateningly and defiantly toward Mr. Foote. But immediately after Foote, in the remarks he was making, had made a reference to this movement, and not a disrespectful one either, Mr. Benton rose from his seat with a suddenness and violence which produced so great a crash in the Chamber that I, who saw the confusion on the floor, but could not for the moment see Benton, supposed that the gallery had given way directly over his seat. A glass tumbler or two and an inkstand and sand-box, that happened to be upon his desk, were thrown upon the floor and dashed to pieces. But more than that, several of Mr. Benton's personal friends, as the elder and younger Senators Dodge and Dr. Gwin of California, endeavored to prevent his going at all toward Mr. Foote's seat. But he did go, and so rapidly that when Mr. Foote sprang from his desk to draw and present his pistol to better advantage, I thought both he and Mr. Benton were flying from the falling galleries:

Foote in his justification said he thought Benton was approaching to commit an assault upon him, and believed he was armed for his destruction; and that under the influence of those apprehensions he had drawn a weapon only to protect his own life. I regret, for the credit of Senator Benton, that there is good reason for believing this assertion altogether correct. So much for the position of the two men towards each other and the Senate; for the rest, the disorder, the violence and tumult were quite beyond my powers of description.

The phrensy of Mr. Benton seemed more like the rage of a wild beast when brought to bay by the hunters and the hounds.

Mr. Hale and Mr. Clay.—Before the vote was taken on the resolution of Mr. Foote for a Select Committee, Mr. Hale declared that he knew the free States were about to be beaten, and that the South would triumph. The North, he proclaimed, was destined to defeat and to a defeat by Northern men. This gave occasion to Mr. Clay to burst out with these patriotic declarations:

Mr. Clay said that there was no destined defeat to the North; no destined triumph of the South. There was a destined triumph for the Union. Neither North nor South was to triumph or be defeated. The country—the Union was to triumph. No defeat except for the ultra Abolitionists and fanatics. [Applause.] There will be triumph of patriotism over fanaticism. The ultra abolitionists would be destroyed by a compromise. They would be like the people of old crying in the Wilderness.

Such was his language, as briefly sketched in the Republic, which does not give full reports. It was worthy of the occasion, worthy of Henry Clay!

The Attack on Mr. Ewing.—The House of Representatives yesterday, passed the resolutions offered by Mr. Richardson, authorizing a select committee to be appointed to inquire whether Mr. Ewing, the Secretary of the Interior, has not allowed certain claims, and also to inquire into other matters. It is evident, from all that is going on among the Locofocos in Congress, that they are but playing the game of traducing their political opponents in office, in the hope of establishing a political fund that may aid them in their efforts at getting back into power. Mr. Ewing is made a special object of attack. They know his ability, and they justly fear his influence. His political destruction they seem to consider as essential to their success. The Republic rightly regards this attack when it says, it is to the honor of Mr. Ewing that he is the shining mark of their envenomed arrows; and the Republic expresses our own feelings when it says it has no doubt that the result will demonstrate the strict purity and propriety of his official conduct, and cover his libellers and persecutors with confusion and dishonor.

Baltimore Patriot.

Amusing.—Mr. Clemens, of Ala. on Tuesday week, gave notice of a petition which he had received, and intended to present to the Senate, from a citizen of New York, urging the absolute necessity for the establishment of a United States Lunatic Asylum, for the immediate treatment of some of the worthy Senators and Representatives now in Washington. The petitioner has viewed with extreme pain the mad suicidal policy pursued by some of the Abolition members, and would respectfully entreat that they may at once be placed in confinement, so that they may not injure themselves, their friends, or their country. He then goes on to name one particular Senator, [*Seward*, we suppose,] and to suggest that he may be at once seized, and be placed in the most secure place in Washington; and that he be at once bled, and placed on a water diet.

Melancholy Coincidence.—The National Intelligencer in noticing the removal of Mr. Calhoun's remains from Washington, says that it was marked by a coincidence so sad and touching that we are induced to relate it to our readers.

On Mr. Calhoun's journey to Washington, last December, he was, among others, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Hilliard, his excellent wife, and his interesting and most promising son, a youth of seventeen years. Yesterday that interesting youth, accompanied by his bereaved and deeply afflicted parents, was borne back to the south a corpse, in the same conveyance which bore the corpse of his late distinguished fellow traveller. They came together and together returned—but under circumstances how sad, and how different from what either then imagined.

The Medical Society of South Carolina have elected Mr. Venable of N. C., an honorary member, in consideration of his untiring and devoted attention to Mr. Calhoun during his illness.

Newspapers Edited by Ladies.—There are six newspapers in the United States edited by ladies, namely:

Pittsburg Visiter, Mrs. Swisshelm.
Windham County Democrat, (Vt.) Mrs. C. J. H. Nichols.
The Lily, (Seneca Falls,) Mrs. Bloomer.
The Lancaster Gazette, (Pa.) Mrs. Pierson.
The Yazoo Whig, Mrs. Horn.
The Mountain Bough, Mrs. Prewett.

All of the above papers are edited with ability, and in a manner that reflects honor upon the female sex.

A Western editor wishes to know whether the laws recently enacted against the carrying of deadly weapons, apply to doctors, who carry pills in their pockets.

A Touching Instance of Motherly Affection.—Mary, Countess of Orkney, was deaf and dumb, and married, in 1753, by signs. She lived with her husband, Murrough, first Marquis of Thromond, who was also her first cousin, at his seat Rostellan, on the harbor of Cork. Shortly after the birth of her first child, the nurse, with considerable astonishment, saw the mother cautiously approach the cradle in which the infant was sleeping, evidently full of some deep design. The Countess, perfectly assuring herself that the child really slept, took up a large stone, which she had concealed under her shawl, and to the horror of the nurse, who was fully impressed with an idea of the peculiar cunning and malignity of "dummies," seized it with an intent to fling it down vehemently. Before the nurse could interpose, the Countess had flung the stone—not, however, as the servant had apprehended, at the child, but on the floor, where, of course, it made a great noise. The child immediately awoke and cried. The Countess, who had looked with maternal eagerness to the result of her experiment, fell on her knees in a transport of joy. She had discovered that her child possessed a sense of which she was wanting herself.

From the Philadelphia North American.

THE TREATY WITH ENGLAND.

WASHINGTON, April 21.

At length I have the pleasure of announcing that the treaty with Great Britain for the settlement of all the embarrassing and complicated questions in Central America, is concluded and was signed yesterday by Sir Henry Bulwer and the Secretary of State, on behalf of their respective Governments. Thus are the negotiations which have occupied the attention of Gen. Taylor and his cabinet ever since they came into power, happily ended, and under circumstances which not only reflect the highest credit on the Administration, but which, in future results, will confer more permanent and extensive advantages upon the country, than any diplomatic achievement since the foundation of the Government.

In the first place it secures, beyond all peradventure, the construction of a ship canal connecting the two oceans; a project which has been entertained for 300 years, without ever before approaching near a practical consummation. Great Britain guaranties protection and neutrality jointly with the United States, and this guaranty will be the means of enlisting her capital and co-operation, without which the communication could never be opened.

It stipulates that Great Britan shall not occupy, colonize, settle, or fortify, or exercise jurisdiction in any part of Central America or on the Mosquito Coast, by which the possessions acquired under the alleged protectorate to the King of Mosquito must necessarily be relinquished, and all claims and protections under cover of that affirmed right, or any other, must be abandoned.

It liberates Central America entirely and absolutely from British thraldom, establishes a republic in its fullest and broadest sense, where the name has only heretofore existed, and attaches the States composing it to this government by the strong ties of gratitude, duty, and interest.

It requires all nations that desire to enjoy the use of the canal, to pay equal tolls, and to unite in the guaranty of protection, one against another, by which means the United States will be saved the expense of maintaining a naval force, to prevent interference with their rights.

It ensures the protection of Great Britain for any other route of connection between the two oceans, which may hereafter be obtained or negotiated by this government outside of its jurisdiction, an object which the last Administration sought to accomplish in regard to Panama, but failed in effecting.

It re-establishes the great American principle, which Mr. Polk and his Cabinet abandoned, that no foreign power shall colonize and settle on this continent; and it re-establishes it in a form more substantial and durable than was ever before attempted.

It is a treaty intended to promote the great objects of commerce and civilization; to open a high way by which ten thousand miles of dangerous navigation may be saved; by which produce and merchandise may be borne from the Atlantic to the Pacific without transhipment; by which our Pacific possessions may not only be retained, but brought into close and constant connection; and by which a new era in the commerce of all Asia will be opened and their abundant treasures poured into the lap of our people.

These are some of the prominent features of this most important arrangement of a treaty which will do more to change the direction of commerce and to build up the prosperity of the United States, than any event which has happened since the declaration of Independence. I have reason to know from members of the opposition, that the negotiations are regarded with unqualified favor, and that the labors and statesmanship of the Secretary of State are the theme of unmixed commendation. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Locofoco press to prejudice the public mind, by circulating wilful misrepresentations, the treaty is of such a character, and so free from all cause of exception, that the prediction of its ratification without a serious division, may be ventured with safety.

BEAUTIFUL.—We copy the following correspondence more for the sake of the beautiful letter of Mr. Webster than even to record the generous gift which called it forth:—

THE GOLDEN CHAIN AND WATCH.

The annexed correspondence sufficiently explains itself. On the side of the chain is engraved on one side the inscription—

"To the Honorable Daniel Webster, the Defender of the Constitution and the Advocate of the Union."

On the other side—

"From G. W. Eggleston, manufactured by Woodruff & Addison, San Francisco, California, September 29, 1849."

NEW YORK, March 28, 1850.

To the Honorable Daniel Webster, Washington:

DEAR SIR: In behalf of our fellow-citizen, Mr. George W. Egleston, now in California, we transmit to you a Golden Chain, manufactured under his direction, from the mineral products of that portion of our country, and which he desires to present to you as a fitting symbol of that glorious Union of which you stand preeminently the ablest defender.

As sons of New England, and merchants of New York, we ask leave to unite in this testimony of respect, by appending to it the accompanying token, which we beg you to accept as an evidence of our high sense of the patriotism and ability which have marked your whole public career; and never more conspicuously than in your recent speech in the Senate, which maintains so strikingly the necessity of fraternal feeling between the different sections of our common country, and the solemn duty of adhering faithfully to the provisions and the spirit of the National Constitution.

With high regard we remain your friends,

Charles L. Vose, George Griswold, Moses H. Grinnell, Caleb Barstow, John Thomas, Alfred G. Benson, Joseph Hoxie, Paul Spofford, Thomas Tileston, J. W. Alsop, Jr., Henry Chauncey, George Warren, S. J. Beals, Davis, Brooks & Co.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1850.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of the 28th March, and the Gold Chain and Watch accompanying it, have been safely delivered to me by Mr. John R. Bacon.

Not having the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with your fellow-citizen, Mr. Egleston, I may be allowed to regard his elegant and valuable present of the Chain as a testimonial of his approbation of my efforts to uphold and perpetuate the Union of the States. I shall lose no time in communicating to him my sense of his kindness, and of signifying the value which I attach to his favorable opinions.

But I have an obligation to acknowledge to you, also, gentlemen, for the beautiful Watch which you have appended to Mr. Egleston's gift.

I accept this from your hands as Sons of New England and Merchants of New York, with grateful respect. We are personally known to one another, and I cannot desire a measure of regard from any of you greater than that which I entertain for you, each and all.

The events of life have drawn you from the land of our common origin to the great commercial metropolis of the country. You are merchants; and under the flag of the Union you have prosecuted an extensive and useful intercourse with most of the civilized world. At last you have seen your own country stretch from sea to sea, and a new highway opened across the continent, from us to our fellow-citizens on the shores of the Pacific. Far as they have gone, they are yet within the protection of the Union, and ready, I doubt not, to join us all in its defence and support. They are pursuing a new and absorbing interest. While they are engaged in agriculture, manufactures, commerce, navigation, and the fisheries, they are exploring a region whose wealth surpasses fiction. They are gathering up treasure, in a manner and in a degree hitherto unknown, at the feet of inaccessible mountains and along those streams

"Whose foam is amber, and their gravel gold."

Over them and over us stands the broad arm of the Union, and long may it stand, as firm as the arches of heaven, and as beautiful as the bow which is set in the clouds.

I am, gentlemen, with very true regard, your obliged friend and obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

PROSCRIPTION.—The Richmond Enquirer complains bitterly of the removal of Mr. Friend, the Locofoco Postmaster at Petersburg, Va. The Whig replies by the following detail of facts, which makes it wonderful that Mr. Friend was not removed a year ago:—

It is perfectly well known, not only to the Enquirer, but to the whole town of Petersburg, that Mr. Friend came into the office of Postmaster of that city by the most unprovoked and glaring act of proscription that was ever practised in Virginia. Lest the reader may have forgotten it, we will recall it to his recollection.

Dr. John Minge, a most estimable gentleman, well known to most of our citizens, a grandson of Benjamin Harrison and a nephew of Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, was appointed by President Tyler Postmaster of Petersburg. Notwithstanding the change which took place in the politics of Mr. Tyler, Dr. Minge retained his original faith, which was that of a firm and unwavering Whig. A devoted admirer of Mr. Clay, he determined to *vote* for him, though during the whole course of his administration as Postmaster, he had studiously abstained from interfering in politics. When the election came on, many Whig friends, who had become doubtful of the result, waited on him in a body and requested him not to vote, urging as a reason, that his family depended upon his salary for bread, and that provided Mr. Polk were elected he would lose his office. Dr. M. declined taking their advice, but they pressed it upon him with so much earnestness, that he at last proposed to leave the decision of the question to his wife and daughter, and abide by their judgment, whatever it might be. When the question was put to these ladies, they replied without hesitation, "Vote by all means, even if we should be compelled to live on bread and water."

After the election of Mr. Polk, Dr. Minge received more than one solemn assurance through a channel, the influence of which he had no right to suspect, that he would not be removed; but a self constituted committee of the democracy from Petersburg waited on the President to induce a change of that determination, and completely succeeded. The very argument which turned the tide against him was the noble reply above alluded to, which would have done credit to a Spartan or a Roman lady, which would have softened the heart of a magnanimous man towards his bitterest enemy, but which had precisely the contrary effect upon Mr. Polk. When told of this reply, he answered with a bitter sneer, "then let them live on bread and water, since they prefer it"—and forthwith signed the order for his dismissal. Mr. Friend was the man who took his place, and now that *he*, the instrument of a causeless and merciless proscription, is made to taste the cup himself, a howl is raised over him, as if he was a martyr! It is the clearest case of proscription proscribed that ever fell under our observation, and when we say this we say it from no ill feeling towards Mr. Friend, who as an honorable and upright man, can hardly demur to the justice of his own fate.

Steam Boat Launch.—A Steam Boat, christened "Union," was launced in handsome style on Saturday last, from the ship yard of our enterprising fellow-citizen Mr. James Cassidey, by whom she is owned, in whole or in part. This Boat is a small one, of very light draft, and is intended for use on the Cape Fear river above Wilmington. She is of about 50 tons burthen, by measurement. Great success to the "Union," say we.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Courtesy.—The Mayor of Charleston has, on behalf of the city, tendered its hospitalities to the Magistrate of Police of Wilmington, and the Committee appointed to receive the remains of Mr. Calhoun on the passage through this place to South Carolina. Col. Miller, the Magistrate of Police, has addressed a polite note to the Mayor accepting the courteous proffer. The South Carolina State Committee of arrangements have also invited the Wilmington Committee to proceed to Charleston, join in the funeral solemnities, and become the guests of the city.

Wilmington Chronicle.

A Loving Dialogue.—"Wife I am going to leave you. The doctor tells me that I can live but a few hours at the most! I shall soon be in Heaven!"

"What! you soon be in Heaven? You? You'll never be no nearer Heaven than you are now! you old brute!"

"Dolpheus!" hoarsely growled the old man, "Dolpheus, bring me my cane, and let me larrup the old trollup once more before I die!"

Disastrous Steam Boat Accident.

CINCINNATI, April 23.

The boiler of the steamer *Belle of the West* exploded at about one o'clock this morning, when the boat was a mile below Warsaw, and not less than one hundred persons lost their lives, by being burnt to death or drowned. The steamer was bound from this city to St. Louis, with a load of California emigrants. The officers of the boat were saved by swimming ashore.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 20.—Brig Charles from Boston; Schrs. Minerva, Alaric, and Mary Powell from N. York, Mohawk from Boston, Emeline from Wilmington, Del. 21.—Schr. Poshaw from Boston. 23.—Br. Barque Georgiana from Newport, Eng.; Brigs Fortune Teller from Cardiff, Wales, Celestina from Boston; Schrs. Laura from Shallotte, Geo. M. Robertson from Baltimore. 25.—Schr. Glenroy from New York.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1850.

Gov. Manly.—We have rarely if ever seen a more conclusive justification of a public officer than the authorized defence of Gov. Manly, from charges preferred by the Mountain Banner, a paper printed in the Western part of the State. It will be found in this paper, as copied from the Raleigh Star.

We have known instances, often, when party spirit has led to the perpetration of gross injustice to a faithful public officer; and we have especially known such things to befal Gov. Manly, than whom no one was ever more abused upon less ground. But that a paper professing to belong to Gov. Manly's political party, and published in a Whig county, should have perpetrated such a gross assault upon him, would seem to indicate either a singular want of correct information, or a very feeble attachment to the Whig party. We do what we can, by publishing the facts, to dispel the fancy.

The Plank Road.—We understand that the receipts on the 12¾ miles finished of the Road, for the past week, averaged about $5 per day, equal to about 10 per cent. interest on the cost. Many wagons do not travel on it, as yet, because there is so little finished that they can only take in such loads as formerly. Others, it is said, evade the payment of tolls, by going on and off the road between the toll houses.

We are informed that a proprietor of a Saw Mill on Little River, whose usual load of lumber to town on the old road was 800 feet, brought 2800 feet at a load a few days ago. He thus performed in one day, the labor of three and a half days. Hire of wagon, four horses and driver, saved for two and a half days, at $3 a day, $7 50. Toll paid for going and returning 62 cents. Net gain on one load, in one day $6 88.

We are requested to call attention to the following:

By the 16th section of the charter of this company, it is provided—

That if any person or persons refuse to pay toll at the time of offering to pass the place or places designated for their collection, and previous to passing the same, the toll gatherers respectively may refuse a passage to the person or persons so refusing to pay; and if any person or persons shall pass or drive through any wheeled carriage or animal liable to toll, without paying the same, he or they shall be liable to a fine of five dollars which fine may be recovered by a warrant before any Justice of the Peace of the County wherein such toll gate may be situated.

Any person going on this road, and passing off before reaching a gate, is liable to a like fine.

By the 17th section of the charter of this company, it is provided—

That if any person or persons shall willfully or maliciously injure, or in any manner hurt, damage or obstruct, or shall willfully or maliciously cause, or aid, or assist, or shall counsel and advise any other person or persons to injure, hurt, damage, or obstruct the said Plank Road, toll gates, or toll houses, such person or persons so offending shall be liable to be indicted therefor; and on conviction shall be imprisoned or fined at the discretion of the Court before which said conviction shall take place.

"A Country Stockholder" complains, through the North Carolinian, that the counties of Moore and Randolph were not allowed *each* two Directors of the Plank Road. It is with no hope of satisfying the writer, but for public information, that we here repeat the reasons given at the meeting why but one Director was elected for each of those counties, viz: 1st. That it was necessary to have such a number of Directors here that a quorum could at any time be obtained for the transaction of business. If four Directors had been given to those counties, and one to Little River, (where more stock was subscribed than in either county,) there never could have been a quorum except when one of those distant Directors came to town (the nearest being 14 miles;) and not then, if one of the resident Directors should be sick, or absent, or too much engaged to attend.

2d. That the proportion of stock held in those counties did not entitle them to the number of Directors claimed by some of their citizens. Fayetteville has subscribed $52,250, Little River $9,400, Moore $7,150, Randolph $7,950.

The Proposed Improvement of Cross Creek.—We are favored with a letter from Dr. McClenahan, of Pittsborough, in relation to the suggestion made by him a few weeks ago, of opening Cross Creek from the river to the centre of this town. We take the liberty of publishing the following extract from it, in which the plan is developed, and its advantages stated, with great clearness and force. We ask the public attention to it:—

"The plan which I proposed was a slack water navigation from the river to the Turpentine Distillery, by locking and damming the creek up to to that point; the locks of sufficient capacity to contain the largest boats on the river, and each pond forming a basin for the boats to load and unload in, with convenient wharves on each side of the several basins.

"I supposed that six locks, of ten or twelve feet lift, would overcome the whole fall from the river up to the point designated, and giving a water power that would be invaluable. The factories and mills now on the creek would not be at all injured, but would be benefitted to a considerable extent, by having dams made perfectly tight and perpetually kept up without cost, and with a larger head of water than they now possess, in consequence of the whole being overcome from one dam to the other; and I suppose each dam would be erected on its present site. Another advantage which the factories and mills would enjoy is, the raw material would be brought to their doors, and the manufactured article put right out of them on board the boats for transportation.

"The drayage in Fayetteville is a heavy item of expense, which would be almost dispensed with in consequence of your shipping being directly at the door of every business man in town. You would have clean and convenient wharves at every basin, almost level with the pavements of your streets. In fact, there would be a comfort attending your shipping which you are now strangers to, and a convenience which you are unable to estimate. And, sir, we of the up-country would take pleasure in calling on you; we have no disposition to pass you by, if you will offer us the friendly hand of fellowship. It is as much to our advantage you should thrive, as it is yours to obtain our trade. And by holding out these inducements you will certainly command a large portion of it. Our people have been in the habit of trading with you, and they will continue to do so, if you will offer them any inducement; and the improvement above alluded to would be a great inducement, for it would be but little trouble for our boats, when passing down or up the river, to turn into your locks and try the market. If they were not satisfied with your offers, they could but continue their journey. It is by no means unfrequently the case, that the prices of many articles are better in Fayetteville than they are in Wilmington. At present, the price of corn is decidedly better, and I believe that cotton is generally as good or better. Hence, we shoud be glad to see this improvement made, for our own benefit as well as yours; in fact, I think our interest should be mutual.

"If you could save all the expense of drayage, and do your heavy business at these wharves, why should you not be able to buy and sell on as good terms as they can in Wilmington, deducting the carriage, up or down, as the case may be? I see no good reason why you should not. The loading and unloading at convenient wharves, as yours would then be, would be but a trifling expense. I have but little doubt that the river improvement will be continued to Wilkesborough; and to ascertain the practicability of which, our Engineer was directed, at the last meeting of the Board, to organize an efficient party, and begin the survey early in May next. When that improvement shall be complete, an immense quantity of produce will be thrown on our river from that fertile region of the State; and there will be many planters who will be anxious to sell at the first good market,—hence, it will be the interest of Fayetteville to offer that good and convenient market—which she can do—by making this improvement. We also of the Deep River, wish to furnish your boats and fire-places with coal, and it would be almost impossible to do so at your present wharves. It would have to be hauled to the top of that tremendous hill, to keep out of the way of the prodigious rise of water which frequently takes place in the river. And that which you would burn in your houses would have to be hauled a mile or more to get it to town. But if this improvement was made, we could deposite it in the heart of your town, on high, dry and safe wharves, convenient to the whole of your inhabitants.

"I hope, sir, you will take this matter under consideration, and arouse the citizens of Fayetteville to their best interests. And in so doing, I think you will confer a lasting benefit, not on them alone, but on the larger portion of Western Carolina. If any benefit should grow out of these crude and undigested opinions of mine, I shall be fully compensated for the little trouble it has cost.

"I am, sir, with high regard, your most obedient servant,

"S. McCLENAHAN.

"Edward J. Hale, Esq."

The Central Road.—From the best information the Greensborough Patriot believes that only $11,600 are wanted to complete the subscription.

WHIG MEETINGS.

Brunswick County.—Dr. F. J. Hill in the chair, Wm. H. Allen Secretary. Unqualified approval of Gov. Manly's and Gen. Taylor's administrations. Twenty-one Delegates appointed to the State Convention. Arrangements made for a County Convention to Select a Whig candidate for the Legislature for Brunswick County.

The Locofoco Convention, which was to have been held on the 15th May, is postponed till the 13th June, three days after the Whig Convention.

The Virginia Election took place on Thursday last. We have only heard from one or two towns. In Petersburg we regret to see that Mr. Syme, Whig, is defeated by Dr. Cox, Loco. Cox 427, Syme 391.

P. S. Whig loss, so far, said to be 5.

Mr. Calhoun.—The ceremonies on the removal of the remains of Mr. Calhoun from Washington to Charleston, during the past week, were every where of the most imposing character. At Washington, at Fredericksburg, at Richmond, at Petersburg, at Wilmington, and at Charleston, every thing was done by the authorities and the people, to testify respect for the memory of a great and pure man. At the two last named places especially, the whole communities seem to have turned out to do honor to his memory.

The Committees of Congress, and of the citizens of Wilmington and Columbia, were received as guests of the city of Charleston. Senator Mason delivered an appropriate address to the Governor of South Carolina, on delivering to his care the remains. The Governor briefly responded, thanking the Committee and the Senate, for the honors conferred on the deceased. He also returned thanks to Mr. Venable, for his unremitting attention to Mr. Calhoun during his illness. And Mr. Venable responded appropriately.

The body is for the present interred, in a metallic coffin, in a vault at St. Phillip's Church, Charleston, there to await such disposition as the Legislature may make.

The Rockingham Mail.—We are informed by the Post Mistress at Laurel Hill, that Col. Richmond T. Long of Rockingham, in compliance with his contract, has commenced carrying the mail twice a week between the above places. Leaving Laurel Hill on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 2 P. M., after the arrival of both Northern and Southern mails, and arriving at Rockingham the same evenings. Leaving Rockingham on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 6 A. M., and arriving at Laurel Hill at 10 A. M., in time for the mails North and South on those days. By this arrangement the Fayetteville papers will be received at Rockingham on the evenings of their days of publication.

New Publication.—We are indebted to the Publishers, Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, for a handsome copy of a work which has already attracted much attention, viz: "Deck and Port; or, Incidents of a Cruize in the U. S. Frigate Congress, to California, with sketches of Rio Janeiro, Valparaiso, Lima, Honolulu, and San Francisco. By Rev. Walter Colton, U. S. Navy."—The work is handsomely printed and illustrated, and for a sample of its attractive style the reader is referred to the extract in the last Observer from the sketch of San Francisco.

We have doubts about the propriety of inserting the communication of "Sigma." Names are used, and measures recommended, which we do not feel at liberty, without personal consent, to publish. We hope, therefore, that our friend will appreciate our reason for declining it.

The Asheborough Herald has been revived, we are glad to see, in accordance with the public desire, and will be edited, as formerly, by R. H. Brown, Esq.

Great Newspaper Success.—The circulation of the N. Y. Tribune is, Daily paper 15,360, Semi-weekly 1,680, Weekly 39,720. The Editors state that they commenced its publication nine years ago with less than 1000 subscribers. The expenses of the first week were $525, the receipts $92. The expenses of a week now are $2,456, the receipts $3,130. Profit per week $684, per annum $35,568.

The late Col. Louis D. Wilson.—The citizens of Edgecombe have subscribed $1500 for the erection of a marble Monument to the memory of the late Col. Wilson of that county, who died at Vera Cruz, during the Mexican War. The monument is nearly finished, at the Yard of Mr. Ford of Wilmington, and will be put up in Tarborough during the coming month of May. It is 6 feet square at the base, and 23 feet high, with an appropriate inscription.

"THE PLANK ROAD."

An extract of a letter from Greensborough, dated 17th April, says:

"If some of your influential and talking men would visit this and adjoining counties, your Plank Road would be extended. The old saying that "the proof of the pudding," &c., has been truly verified. Some of our citizens who have heretofore been violent against the Plank Road, are now its strongest advocates. They have seen it, travelled on it, and are convinced."

The Greensborough Patriot says:

"The Plank Road will approach to within less than a day's drive of Greensborough. The farmers and wagoners in this region are already beginning to learn the utility of the road, and the time is approaching when a branch in this direction, to penetrate perhaps even farther to the northwest, towards Rockingham, Forsyth, Stokes or Surry, must be discussed. More anon."

Affairs in Washington.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes as follows:

There is not the least prospect of any change in the Cabinet. The President is very well satisfied with the advisers and ministers around him. Mr. Clayton has certainly done his administration great credit. The President perhaps feels that he might go farther and fare worse.

It was in contemplation, some two weeks ago, to send to General Taylor a committee of Whig members, to remonstrate against the continuance of the present Cabinet. It is said that General Taylor hearing of it, remarked that, if they came to him they would find there were Buena Vistas in civil life as well as in military life.

The Treaty with England.—The article which we copy from the Philadelphia North American, gives the particulars of an important Treaty just concluded and signed by Mr. Clayton and Mr. Bulwer. It is doubly important, in the direct national advantages which it secures, and in the dangers of collision in regard to Nicaragua which it removes. The country will award the deserved credit to the Administration for this happy result, which is obtained in defiance of all the efforts of the Washington Union and its co-laborers to perpetuate and increase the causes of difference.

Since the above was in type, a later North American gives the following interesting statement of the ends effected and to be effected by this Treaty:—

It is impossible to overrate the consequence, or to mistake the truly glorious character of the treaty which has been negotiated and signed at Washington by the representatives of the British and American governments, and transmitted to the Senate for its approval. If it have in any degree, the characteristics assigned to it by our Washington correspondent in his yesterday's letter, we may repeat our declaration that it is the noblest treaty ever concluded by an American Secretary of State; and we may add to this the further declaration, that no wit, wisdom, or philanthrophy of man could have contrived a project better adapted—perhaps more certainly destined—to exercise an important, friendly, and authoritative influence over the future peace and civilization of mankind.

As regards its direct connection with the interests of the United States, no one can mistake its exceeding merits. In this particular we may say that the United States have gained everything—without meaning, however, to assert that the British government has lost anything. It has surrendered unjust and untenable claims; but that surrender is its glory, the proof of its wisdom, the test of its magnanimity; and it is compensated by the restoration of a perfect harmony both of feeling and interest between the two States, and the full equal share which it will enjoy of all the advantages that must flow from the establishment of a ship canal between the two oceans. In all other respects, special and general, the importance of this treaty is undeniable.

It settles, in the first place, all the difficulties of the Nicaragua—or Mosquito-Nicaragua—question, involving many minor difficulties of an extremely delicate character; and insures that no similar difficulties shall ever again recur.

It settles, in the second place, the Monroe principle, and it settles it forever, establishing that principle in all essential particulars, with the full recognition and consent of England, as a part of the international law—hereafter to prevail between the two governments. And what England recognises as the future system, must be acceded to by all other foreign governments; and with such accessions, pretensions to colonization and improper interventions by the European powers in the political affairs of the American republics, will be things heard of, hereafter, only as things of the past.

It secures the construction of the ship canal between the two seas—a magnificent enterprise of which men have been dreaming ever since Balboa first plunged into the waves of the Pacific at Panama, with his garments scarcely dried from the spray of the Atlantic at Nombre de Dios; a vast project, always to be dreamed of, but never to be practically attempted, except under such circumstances, implying the certain protection and assured support, now and in all times to come, to the work and its builders, of the chief powers of the world.

It creates, in this canal, a bond of peace and union between England and the United States.—Their equal position as sponsors and protectors of the canal, and their equal interest in its advantages, will dispose them always to friendship and peace towards each other, and place a great obstacle in the way of war.

It will create in the same way, a bond of peace and union between all the governments of the world, all of whom are invited to become, and certainly will become, parties to the treaty; the protectors of the canal; the sharers of its commerce; the members of a new league or confederation of nations—an American-like Union of the powers of the world, as it were, into one vast state, allied together for one vast purpose of universal common good, of which peace and the exemption of sea commerce from war risks and war seizures must be regarded as the necessary elements and fruits. In fact, this treaty, securing the construction and neutrality of the canal, and, necessarily, the neutrality of the commerce to grow out of it, cannot fail to bring about such a change in the law of nations as will put an end to all the *piracies* of war,—exempt merchant ships and private property from seizure and confiscation—as is the established practice with private property of all kinds on shore. Such exemption will be first secured to ships sailing to and from the canal; and will be then, in due time, naturally extended to all merchant ships trading in all parts of the world.—This result some persons will regard as a fanciful one, never to be brought about. They are mistaken. It will prove, sooner or later, an inevitable consequence of the construction of such a canal and its peaceful institution as a grand highway of the earth's commerce. There can be no such successful institution without precisely such exemption; to which the common sense and civilization of the race are themselves slowly, though surely, tending.

Such are the incalculable benefits offered—we may say, secured—by the new treaty, effected against odds and amidst numerous difficulties, almost within the first year of General Taylor's administration. And it is such an administration, performing such services to the country and the world, which political malice, aided by party infidelity, is now pursuing, as it has from the first pursued, with a fury of hostility and a rancor of detraction never before paralleled in the history of the United States.

Plucking the great Goose.—A resolution was recently offered in the Senate to inquire by what authority $12,500 were paid out of the Senate's contingent fund for printing 10,000 copies of a pamphlet of 181 pages, containing the opinions of the Supreme Court of the U. S. on certain points of Constitutional law affecting the right of the States to tax alien passengers arriving within their limits. According to the contract of the public printers, the cost should have been about $1500; whilst the ordinary charge of a job printer might have been from $2500 to $4000. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says that a bill was rendered from the Union office, where the printing is done, (in the name of a man of straw, the Editors of that paper being the real contractors,) for about $40,000, for this job. The Secretary of the Senate refused to pay this outrageous demand; and then, through the intercession of Mr. Foote, the matter was referred to Mr. Ritchie, one of the Editors of the Union, and he fixed the price at $12,500, which sum was paid, and of course went into the coffers of the Union establishment.

The virtuous Editors of that paper follow up this transaction by furious and repeated charges of corruption against the Administration because interest was allowed and paid on a claim the principal of which was admitted to be due, and was paid, by Mr. Polk's Secretary of the Treasury. This is "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel."

There is much in this contract for the printing which looks badly. The printers to the last Congress, Wendall & Van Benthuysan, took the contract at so low a price, that though they did the work in the very cheapest style, it broke them.—Thereupon, two men in the Union office underbid all others, and got the contract at a much lower price, and to be done in better style, than by the previous ruinous contract. These men were nominally the contractors, but the Editors of the Union were the real parties. They propose now to give up the contract. They would not do this early in the session. But it is probably found now that all the odds and ends of Locofocoism can be united so as to elect the Editors of the Union Public Printers at the regular prices formerly paid before the contract system was adopted. And accordingly Mr. Borland has introduced such a proposition in the Senate, only leaving the names of the parties to be elected blank for the present.—And so it will doubtless happen, that instead of requiring the performance of a contract entered into with full knowledge of its nature, the men who violate it, who took it for a sinister purpose, will be rewarded by their party with an appointment precisely similar to that by which Blair & Rives became millionaires.

The election of printers, if it was intended to return to the old mode, should have been made at the last session. But, as the Whigs then had a majority in the House, it was apparent that Whigs, perhaps the Editors of the Intelligencer, would have been elected, and so it was put off, by means of this mock contract, till the Locofoco ascendancy should enable them to give it to the Union. The whole thing is rotten.

We are glad to see that one Locofoco had independence enough to propose to bring suit to recover the penalty of the bond given by the contractors for the faithful performance of the contract, to which bond Mr. Ritchie of the Union is security. That Senator was Mr. Walker of Wisconsin, and his proposition was sustained by Messrs. Whitcomb and Clemens. Messrs. Foote and Borland opposed the proposition.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 22d, Mr. Clay presented a number of petitions, among them, one from four citizens of Kentucky, each of whom had lost a slave worth $1000, who had been induced to take refuge in Ohio, and were there concealed from their owners. They ask Congress to compensate them for their property thus lost in consequence of the failure of Congress to execute the provision of the constitution which secures to them the return of their negroes. The petition was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Benton delivered a long characteristic speech on the Rules of Order, and on "tacking" together bills on different subjects. In conclusion, he came near getting up another row in the Senate. He spoke as follows:—

A Senator, now in his seat—the Senator from Arkansas who sits to the right, (Mr. Borland,) said something of my conduct and motives in relation to the instructions which I think he had no right to say, and which I have a right to notice. He said:

"It is a sort of expedient for consuming the time of the Senate and delaying its legitimate business; a sort of legislative trifling which I can neither approve nor hesitate to condemn."

This is what that Senator said; and as that Senator and myself have not been on speaking terms for a good while, I hold that he was bound by the feelings, as well as by the rules of decorum, if he felt himself called upon to remark upon my speech, to confine himself to the argument, and carefully abstain from personality. The Senator from Arkansas did not so abstain: he impugned my motives and conduct, and that when I was right, and he assumed an official superiority which I do not admit. He says he did not *approve* my conduct. To approve, or disapprove, is the office of a superior; and I know of no official superiority which entitles him to exercise that office over me.

He says that he does not hesitate to *condemn* my conduct. Now, condemnation is the office of a judge, and the Senator from Arkansas is not my judge; and if he was so in any case which concerned my life, I would certainly pray a change of venue. He says that my conduct was legislative trifling, and an expedient to delay the legitimate business of the Senate. This is a censure which I do not receive, and I have shown in this day's exhibition of parliamentary law that I had a right to do what I did—in fact, that I was right in what I did—and of course that no one had a right to say I trifled and delayed business. And now why this persevering attempt to connect California with other subjects, contrary to parliamentary law, and injurious to her, and to all safe legislation? Why this persevering attempt to do what all feel to be wrong in principle, wrong in law, and injurious in practice? Why is it? For fear of the dissolution of the Union—fear of the Nashville Convention. We are to make the conjunction under that fear. Sir, it would have no weight with me if the fear was real—if the Nashville Convention was a reality. But it is not. It belongs to the chapter of things which are passed. As I said of it some days ago, it is a procession which has passed by—has crossed the stage—made its exit—and the curtain has dropped upon it. It is no longer a thing for any body to be afraid of—no longer a spectre to coerce legislation.

Mr. Borland replied, disclaiming any intention to nauseate the Senate with a dose of egotism. If the Senator were on trial before me, his life would be perfectly safe. I am opposed to capital punishment. And so the Senator would be perfectly safe, no matter upon what he should be tried, whether upon his conduct here or elsewhere. [The Chair called to order.] So far as any personal relations between us were spoken of, I have never known that we had any at all. I certainly never sought any with him, nor ever enjoyed personal intercourse with that Senator. So far as the suspension of our personal relations is concerned, or his ceasing to speak to me, it is a matter about which I have thought so little and cared so little, that I do not know whether it be true or not, and I shall never give myself the least concern to ascertain whether it be true or not, because it is a matter of perfect indifference to me.

Mr. Benton retorted, winding up with the remark, that if Mr. Borland said so and so, (which he had professed his intention to do,) he will say a thing which is untrue in itself.

Mr. King and several Senators. Order! order!

Mr. Benton. You are very prompt with your "order." I am speaking of the future, sir.

The Vice President. The Chair is of the opinion that any assumption with regard to the future conduct of members is not in order.

On Tuesday, the subject of the delay and inferior quality of the public printing was discussed; a private bill was passed; and then Mr. Bradbury spoke two hours on the subject of removals from office. Mr. Bell replied to him; and Mr. Bright followed.

On Wednesday, considerable debate arose on a resolution of Mr. Webster, to inquire into the expediency of increasing the facilities for gold coinage. It was adopted.

On Thursday, Mr. Clay presented proceedings and resolutions of a large meeting of citizens of Lewis county, Kentucky, and a presentment of the Grand Jury of that county, all denouncing the abolition petitions which had been secretly gotten up in that county and sent to the Senate.

Nearly the whole sitting was devoted to the subject of the public printing, the object being to take it out of the hands of the contractors, and give it to others who can do it in reasonable time.

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, Mr. Richardson asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution to appoint a select committee of nine, with power to take testimony on oath, to inquire whether Thomas Ewing, Secretary of the Interior, had re-opened and paid certain claims which had been rejected by former officers; who were the agents and attorneys for the claims; whether any clerk in the office had an interest in the claims, how obtained, &c. Whether said Ewing had usurped the power of appointment of certain officers; and what editors or correspondents of papers are employed in his office.

Mr. Gentry, for the Whigs, said they were willing to inquire into all these matters, and would make no objection to the resolution, provided the previous question was not called, so as to cut off amendments.

Mr. Richardson agreed to this.

Mr. Gentry then offered a substitute for the resolution, calling on the Secretary for the facts of the cases cited in Mr. Richardson's resolution. He thought it due to the common courtesy which should prevail between the two departments of the government first to make the call on the Secretary, instead of appointing a Committee.

The Speaker said the amendment required unanimous consent. Mr. Carter (Loco) objected.

Mr. Evans (Whig,) moved to amend the original resolution by directing the committee to inquire into the defalcations of Denby, Collins, Wetmore, and others, under Mr. Polk; whether any of the late Heads of Departments knew of those defalcations; whether any writers for papers held office under the late Administration; whether any claim had been re-opened and paid under that Administration; whether any officers went about making speeches against Gen. Taylor whilst receiving pay; &c. &c.

The Speaker ruled this out of order, as not relevant to the subject!

Mr. Stanly moved an amendment to inquire what officers had been writers for papers during the late Administration, and who, in particular, was "Bundlecund," [Burke, of the Union] and what office he then held; what officers absented themselves to make speeches; and whether any were required, and by whom, to pay money for an electioneering fund against Gen. Taylor.

Mr. Dunham offered the following as an amendment to the amendment, which was received with boisterous mirth:

"And whether any members of this House have been absent from their seats making stump speeches in Connecticut pending the late election in that State, and what has been the effect of those speeches."

[The point of this joke was, that two Whigs had been to Connecticut, making speeches, and the election went against them.]

This and Mr. Stanly's amendment were ruled out of order by the Speaker.

A long debate followed between many members, when at length, under the previous question, Mr. Richardson's resolution was adopted, 95 to 93.

Mr. Stanly asked the unanimous consent of the House to re-offer a resolution offered during a preceding part of this day by Mr. Gentry.

Mr. Carter objecting—

Mr. Stanly moved that the rules be suspended. Agreed to, 96 to 44.

A Locofoco member moved to adjourn. Another objected to the consideration of the resolution. The Speaker decided that it must, being objected to, lie over. Mr. Stanly moved to suspend the rules. Rejected, 84 to 45. [Not two-thirds.]

[*And so, after the Whigs had given unanimous consent to the introduction of the Locofoco resolution,* under a pledge *which was afterwards violated,* that the previous question should not be moved, *the Locos managed to pass their own and get rid of the Whig inquiry!* A most ingenious piece of jugglery.

The following were appointed the Committee, under Mr. Richardson's resolution: Messrs. Richardson, Brown of Miss., Hall, Ross, Dunham, (Locos,) Vinton, Rockwell, Evans, and Alston, (Whigs.)

On Tuesday, Mr. Evans endeavored to offer the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Gentry, but the Locos objected, and it was ruled out. Three other unsuccessful attempts were made during the day to get it up.

Messrs. Morehead and Peck spoke on slavery.

On Wednesday, Mr. Evans was excused from serving on the special committee appointed yesterday, and Mr. Outlaw was appointed in his place.

The Census Bill was considered and debated.

On Thursday, nothing of importance.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

Washington, April 24, 1850.

The reports and rumors that the Compromise Committee of the Senate had already decided upon what they will recommend, and that the report was drawn up, are certainly premature. They have agreed generally upon what ought to be the action of Congress in regard to the principal exciting question, but the report is not yet drawn up. It may be, and I should suppose this as a matter of course, that some of the members of the Committee had put their thoughts in writing, but that *the* report was drawn up, and decided upon, is not so.

MR. BADGER'S SPEECH.

In relation to Mr. Badger's late speech in the Senate, the Wadesboro' Argus says:—"It is one of the most firm, yet conciliatory speeches we have ever read. Mr. B. discusses his subject in a masterly manner; and keeps his temper throughout. He treats his opponents as opponents and gentlemen—not as enemies and rascals. He proves from Scripture that the course of the abolitionist is wrong—that is, the intermeddling abolitionist, who, for the sake of seeing a black man nominally free, would steal the property of a white man. Mr. Badger, like Mr. Webster, goes back to the remotest times of which we have any history, and shows that slavery was not only tolerated, but regulated by God himself, when He was the Great Head of the Jewish people. He traces it up to the times of the Apostles, and shows that not only did Christ not abolish slavery, but his Apostles taught the obedience of slaves to their masters, and also enjoined on masters to treat their slaves with kindness. Mr. Badger takes a very earnest and firm stand on the Fugitive Slave Bill. He says that according to the constitution fugitive slaves and fugitives from justice are placed on the same footing, and that as well might a Southern State claim the right to try before a jury a fugitive from justice coming from a Northern State, as for a Northern State to claim the right to try a fugitive slave, as is contemplated in Senator Seward's amendment to the Fugitive Slave Bill.

Take it altogether, it is a most excellent speech, and spoken in a most excellent spirit, and we doubt not will be carefully read by every one who may have a chance of doing so.

It is stated that the recent session of the Legislature of Ohio chartered fifty companies for the construction of plank roads.

The North and the South—or, *the Question Stated and Considered:* by One of the People. The above is the title of a pamphlet which was issued from the Telegraph Office, Columbia, South Carolina, and received a few days since. The author boldly advocates disunion as the only remedy left to the South. His idea first is, a union of the South; second, to dissolve the Union immediately, form a Southern confederacy and take possession by force of arms of all the territories suitable for slavery. A collision is inevitable, says the writer, and "that the South are interested to bring on the contest as soon as possible;" that "the opportunity is presented in the meeting of the Nashville convention." Here is disunion *per se.—Mobile Adv.*

LADIES' FAIR.

THE LADIES of the Presbyterian Church will hold a FAIR on the Evenings of the 7th and 8th of May, at the Fayetteville Hall, the proceeds of which are to be applied to repairing the Church building. A Collation will be given on Wednesday the 8th, at 11 o'clock A. M. The articles have been prepared by the Ladies of Fayetteville, and exhibit much taste and ingenuity.

MARRIED,

In this county, on Wednesday evening last, by Rev. Mr. McLennon, Mr. JOHN L. PARKER, of this town, to Miss SARAH, daughter of Mr. Thos. McKay, of this county.

In Johnston county, on the 16th instant, by L. Peacock, Esq., Mr. W. N. JOURDIN, of Bentonsville, to Miss HEPSY WILLIAMS, daughter of Adam Williams.

On French Broad, on the 16th inst., by Rev. J. R. Pickett, G. W. BAXTER, Esq. of Rutherfordton, to Miss CATHARINE R., daughter of Col. J. M. Alexander.

DIED,

Near Mineral Spring, in Moore county, on the 5th instant, MALCOM CALVIN RAY, son of Archi'd Ray, Esq., in the nineteenth year of his age. He was a dutiful son, and bid fair for scholarship and usefulness, which made him near and dear to father, sister, brother, and many friends and relatives.—[*Com.*

At Columbia, Louisiana, recently, Dr. THOS. L. WADDILL, son of Col. William Waddill, of Selma, Ala., a native of Fayetteville, N. C. Dr. Waddill contracted the cholera during a visit to New Orleans, was violently attacked on the boat on his way home, and died a few hours after reaching his family. The N. O. correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser says, "As an affectionate and devoted husband, a kind and indulgent father, a warm and generous friend, a courteous and polished gentleman, the man of letters and devotee of science, he has left behind but few equals."

In Wilmington, on the 24th inst., Mr. HENRY S. KELLY, of Orange county, New York, aged 30 years. Mr. Kelly had been a resident of that place for the last seven or eight years, where he was universally respected.

In Sampson county, recently, ROBERT JUDSON BELL, aged about 25 years.

Near Lisbon, Sampson county, a short time since, Mrs. ANNA JANE RATLY, wife of Mr. John Ratly, and daughter of the venerable Lazarus Mathis.

In Newbern, on the 22d inst, GUION SCOTT, Esq, in the 31st year of his age.

In Wayne county, on the 16th instant, JOHN COGDELL, son of Lewis Cogdell, Esq, in the 36th year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—April 30.

Brandy, p'ch,	75 a 85	Lard,		6¼ a	7½
Ditto, apple,	50 a 55	Leather, sole,	20½ a		
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a		7
Bacon,	6¼ a 6¾	Molasses,	25 a		30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5 a		
Cotton,	11½ a 11¾	Oats,	35 a		
Corn,	65 a 70	Oil, Linseed,	90 a		
Coffee,	11½ a 12½	Powder,	5 00 a	6	00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a		2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a		9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a	12½	
Flour,	5 a 5¾	Salt, sack,	1 50 a		
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	45 a		50
Flaxseed,	1 25 a	Shingles,	2 a	2½	
Hides, green,	3 a 4¼	Tallow,	10 a		
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	75 a		80
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35 a		36
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a	12½	
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a	2½	
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00				

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 8 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 "

REMARKS.—Cotton 11½ to 11¾. Flour has advanced, and is selling at 5 to 5 50. Corn 65. Oats 35. Rio Coffee 11½ to 12¼.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 7 to 7½. Corn 51 to 53. Fayetteville Flour 5 25 to 5 50. Lard 7 to 7½. Lumber—Flooring Boards 11 00 to 11 25; Wide 4 00.—Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 00; Virgin Dip 3 65; Hard 1 15. Tar 1 05 to 1 10. Spirits Turpentine 24½. Timber—Prime Mill 6 00 to 7 00; ordinary 5 00 to 5 75.

At Cheraw, Cotton 9½ to 11¼. Flour 5¼ to 5½ Corn 77 to 90.

At Charleston, Cotton advanced ½ to ¾ under the America's accounts. It afterwards receded fully ¼. Small sales at 11 to 13¼. N. C. Corn 61. Flour 5¾ to 5¾.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,806,526 bales, against 2,390,249 last year. Deficiency 583,723 bales. Receipts of past week 22,513 bales. Deficiency of past week 32,138 bales.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 24.—Steamer Gov Graham, with goods for Scott & McAdoo, Rankin & McLean, Hearne & Davis, J D Williams, B Rose & Son, Wolf & Co, A T Zevely & Co, T C Worth, H T Wilbar, Hon Robt Strange, H L Myrover & Co, R McKay, J & R Sloan, R Faucett, C A McMillan, Bouzee & Harrison, Brown, Overman & Co, W B & T S Jordan, Murchison, Reid & Co, J & R Lindsay, T J Johnson & Co, J A McDonald, D & W McLaurin, A D McLean & Co, J & B G Worth, Hall, Sackett & Co, J S & J Thompson, H A London & Co, Jona Worth, J & R Gilmer, Jno W Scott, S W Tillinghast & Co, J R Gee, Gilmer & Glenn, R B Troy, Rockfish Co, Hon A Rencher, Weatherly & Dick, A Hunt, Mooney, Carter & Co.

April 25.—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for J Jessup, T J Johnson & Co, D Johnson, E J Hale, S J Hinsdale, James Sandy, Union Co, A A McKethan, G W McDonald, Geo McNeill, H Branson & Son, Cook & Johnson, C Caison, N K McDuffie, R M Orrell.

April 26.—Steamer Rowan, with goods for R McKay, Coham & Pemberton, G Lauder, W B & T S Jordan, J & R Lindsay, Mrs Walton, L H Webb, Union Man Co, J H Hall, N King, P P Johnson, Ray & Pearce, Jones, Watson & Co, Lash & Brothers, C Banks, G W Brown, J & T Waddill, C Phillips, T S Lotterloh, B Rose & Son, G Makepeace, Randolph Man Co, C Caison, W Draughon, J C Blocker, G McNeill, Mrs C A Brown, D McAlister, W A Carrington, H & E J Lilly, H Erambert, Richmond Man Co, G Womack, J Cowles, J W Baker, Cedar Falls, Rowan Co.

GAINES & RICHES,

Wholesale and Retail Book, Piano Forte, Music, Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

SYCAMORE ST.,

PETERSBURG, VA.

THE Subscribers respectfully call the attention of persons who are in want of first rate

PIANO FORTES,

to the assortment, comprising different patterns, which can always be found in their establishment, at manufacturers' prices. They are carefully *selected* and always thoroughly *tried* before they are shipped to us. They would say to persons at a distance who desire to purchase Pianos or other articles in their line, that they will promptly attend to any order received, and will endeavor to make such selection as will be satisfactory (or no sale,) taking the whole responsibility upon themselves, and thus saving the expense of a trip. All they ask is a trial, or a call and examination of their goods and recommendations, to insure sales. G. & R. are agents for Worcester's celebrated Piano Fortes.

April 30, 1850. 17

NEW BOOKS.

DECK and PORT, by Rev. Walter Colton, U. S. N.; Tour of Duty in California, by J. W. Revere; Woman's Friendship, by the author of "Home Influence"; Lives of Mary and Martha Washington; Letters to a Sister, by Alcott; Diary of Lady Willoughby; Memoir, Letters and Poems of Bernard Barton; Scenes of the Civil War in Hungary; the Convict Ship; Kings of France, illustrated; the Scarlet Letter, by Hawthorne; Theory and Practice of Hydropathy; Exploring Expeditions of Wilkes, D'Urville, Ross, and Lynch, 1 vol.; Rev. Dr. Mason's Letter to Bishop Ives;

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1849. 72

Rectified Rye Whiskey.

WE have received, and will keep constantly on hand, a prime article of PURE RYE WHISKEY, from the Distillery of Dr. Francis Williams, of Davie county. We sell this Liquor as we receive it, *pure and unmixed*. Hotel and Bar keepers may depend on getting the pure article at our Warehouse.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 25, 1850. 12-tf

5 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
5 ditto prime N. O. Sugar,
5 bbls. Coffee Sugar,
4 casks London Porter, qts. and pints,
10 kits No. 1 Salmon,
10 ditto ditto Mackerel.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb. 1, 1850. 5tf

DRUGS & CHEMICALS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a fresh supply of Genuine DRUGS, MEDICINES, and CHEMICALS.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

November 26, 1849. 95-tf

SPRING GOODS. 1850.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are:

Superior embroidered and printed Lawns,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Brocade and figured Silks,
Plain and striped ditto,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslins,
Plain and striped Muslins,
Thread and Bobinet Lace and Edgings,
Lace Capes, some very superior,
Superfine black and other Cloths,
Ditto Cassimeres,
Merino ditto,
French Cashmere Vestings,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric ditto,
Drab-de-ta, French and English,
Linen Drilling,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,

With many other articles, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

March 25, 1850. 12tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

LAST NOTICE.

AS I have obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate (with the Will annexed) of Mr. Hugh Campbell, dec'd, at December Term, 1849, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Mr. Murphy V. Jones is fully authorised to transact business connected with the Estate, for me.

H. A. CAMPBELL.

Dec. 15, 1849. 98tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,
179 Baltimore st., near Light.

]12-y]

ICE.

THE Ice House at Campbellton has recently been filled with a cargo of good ICE, imported direct from Charlestown, near Boston. The House will be opened, and the Ice offered for sale, about the middle of the present month. Keepers of Hotels and Public Houses can be supplied every morning (Sundays excepted) at their doors, by leaving their orders with the person employed to superintend the delivery of the Ice. Terms cash. Fifty pounds and over, 2 cts. per lb.; for a less quantity, over ten pounds, 2½ cts. The Proprietors imported a cargo last season; and although they did not realize a profit, it being a luxury, and at times a very important one, in the heat of Summer, they concluded to try it again, depending on the liberality of the public to encourage and sustain them in the undertaking.

For the Proprietors.
DANIEL JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1850. 13-tf

Spring and Summer Goods.

FOR 1850.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his usual supply of SEASONABLE GOODS for the Spring and Summer Trade, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Among his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's dress Moleskin, Nutria, Silk and Brush HATS, with a large supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Leghorn, Panama, and Palm-leaf HATS. All of which will be sold

☞ *Cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, a full supply of Taylor, Mexican, California, and Buena Vista, and in fact all other kinds of HATS and CAPS generally found in this market, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Also, a general assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, Youths, Boys, Children, and Infants. All of which will be sold on accommodating terms for the ready stuff.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.

March 20, 1850. 12tf

FRESH SPRING DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers are receiving and opening, at their Old Stand, North East corner Market Square, the largest and richest stock of

Staple and Fancy SILK GOODS

Ever offered by them in this market, consisting in part of—

Fashionable Dress Goods:

Plain and fig'd Dress Silks; plain black and watered ditto; Silk Tissues; plain and fig'd Berages; Foulard Silks; embroidered and colored Swiss Muslins; Linen Lustres; plain and dotted Tarltans; Grenadines; English and Scotch Ginghams and Gingham Lawns; Printed and Organdie Lawns; mourning and second-mourning Dress Goods of every description; a splendid assortment of English and American Prints; Printed Jaconets, &c. &c., including, we have no hesitation in saying, every style of Dress Goods ever called for in this or other markets.

—ALSO—

Black, blue, and fancy col'd French Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; plain and striped white and colored Linen Drillings; Marseilles Vestings of every pattern; black and fancy col'd Silk ditto; Scarfs and Cravats; black and colored Cashmerets, for coatings; Drap D'etes, &c. &c.

A very pretty and fashionable lot Ready-made CLOTHING.

30 doz. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, of every size and color; a beautiful lot of white and colored Lace Capes; plain and embroidered Canton Crape Shawls; French worked Collars and Cuffs; hem-stitched and embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings; embroidered Lace Muslin Curtains, &c. &c.

A very pretty lot latest style Bonnets; Misses' ditto; Ribbons; Artificial Flowers and Wreaths; Parasols and Umbrellas; Moleskin, Panama, and Leghorn Hats; Boys' and Youths' ditto; sup'r Calf-skin Boots; Gentlemen's Shoes, very fine; Ladies' white Kid, Satin, and other Slippers.

The above Stock, we are assured, embraces every style of Goods called for in our line,—to which we invite the attention of the public.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.

March 15, 1850. 11tf

TAYLOR & UNDERWOOD

ARE now receiving their stock of Spring and Summer Goods, embracing a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Bonnets and Straw Goods, Coopers' and Smiths' Tools, Turpentine do, Hardware, Coffee, Sugar, Iron, Nails, Crockery, &c. &c.

March 15. 11-3m

$25 REWARD.

A MAN by name Alexander Johnson, broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 16th instant. The subscriber will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or Fifteen Dollars for his arrest and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, where I can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, about six feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland counties by the name of (big fighting Alexander Johnson,) and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.

A. C. CURRY, Jailer.

Sept. 21, 1849. 86-tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

YELLOW, Ship, Typhus, and all Fevers—Dysentery, and Diarrhœa. In the commencement, it is of absolute importance, in view of a speedy cure, that a full dose of pills be taken at once, because the humors which produce diseases of this class are always of the most malignant, poisonous quality, and no safety to life exists while any portion remains in the bowels or the blood. Should the first dose not cure, be not alarmed, but reiterate the dose. Should the evacuations be very putrid, of bad odor, unnatural color, &c., besides using four or six pills twice a day, take, also, a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal, in water, every day, while these symptoms continue. Let your diet be light and of easy digestion, arrowroot, rice pudding, Indian meal gruel; also, sheep's head broth, with rice and a piece of cinnamon boiled in it, or calves' head broth. Sheep's head makes the best diet, if it be boiled until the bones are clean. As a rule, the first dose of pills cures when timely used. Sometimes three or four doses may be necessary. There are cases in which it takes weeks to cure; but they do not occur once in a thousand times. In any event, no medicine or plan of treatment is better than that above recommended, or will sooner cure. So soon as the irritating matters are removed, so soon you will be well, and not before. Anodynes and astringents have a deleterious effect; because they occasion the retention of that death principle which alone causes dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera, and all other diseases, according to its excess over the principle of life. But Brandreth's Pills are opposed to this as water is to fire, or as heat is to cold; and when they are taken into a man they go to work to drive this death principle from the body; and all they can they do—but if there be work for fifty doses, one dose must not be expected to do the work of fifty. And this truth should always be kept in mind.

Let not the patients frighten themselves with the idea that they are too weak to bear much purging; but bear in mind that these mildly operating Pills of Dr. Brandreth put not weakness into the frame, but draw weakness out, leaving strength in its place, and give composing sleep at night, and an appetite to relish any food.

☞ This valuable medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

April 5, 1850. 14-18w

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT CO.,

Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM. B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmington," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville, will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.

E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Carriage Manufactory.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

SADDLE AND HARNESS *MANUFACTORY.*

BY LEWIS W. LEVY.

He respectfully informs the public, that he has recently opened and offers for sale, at the lowest prices, a stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, &c.

He may be found at his Establishment, Hay street, near the Post Office.

☞ REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1850. 5tf

SPRING GOODS. 1850.

H. & E. J. LILLY

Are now receiving a heavy Stock of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

to which they invite the attention of their customers.

March 12, 1850. 10-8w

TO CONTRACTORS.

Office F. & W. P. R. Company,
March 11, 1850.

THE Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company will be prepared at an early day to let to contract the construction of their Road between Carthage and Johnsonville in the county of Randolph. Those wishing to take Contracts, may expect an early opportunity.

10] F. COOPER, Engineer.

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

Peach and Apple Brandy.

A FEW Barrels, 4 years old, a fine article.—For sale by COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 26, 1849. 95tf

Fresh Candies.

CHARLES BANKS, Confectioner,
(SUCCESSOR TO DAVID SHAW,)

HAS opened a *Confectionary Establishment* on Green Street, next door South of Huske's building. He is manufacturing, and prepared to supply the community, with "*Shaw's Celebrated Pure Candies.*" Those wishing fresh, pure, and good Candies, will please call. Orders will be promptly executed. Terms low and liberal.

P. S.—C. B. has on hand a few wholes, half and quarter boxes new crop Raisins—Nuts, Cloves, Mace, Cassia, &c.

January 1, 1849. 1700-tf

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and excluseve control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.

June 4, 1849.

CHEAP

Blank Books and Paper.

DAY BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals, &c., full bound in Leather, at 25, 30, and 33 cents per quire.

The same, half bound, at 17, 20, and 25 cents per quire.

Cap and Letter Paper, at from $1 50 to $4 per ream.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visiters, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849 68-Y

R. T. LONG'S HOTEL,

Rockingham, Richmond County.

THE Proprietor of this Establishment respectfully informs the citizens of Richmond and adjoining Counties, that he has made ample arrangements for the accommodation of all persons having business in the town of Rockingham who may be disposed to visit him. From his long experience in the management of a House of Entertainment, and his diligence hitherto in attending to his friends, encourage him to expect a liberal support. While he returns sincere thanks to his old friends, he takes this opportunity to solicit those who have not hitherto patronised him, to give him a trial. He is determined not to be comfortable himself with any thing short of general satisfaction.

R. T. LONG.

Feb. 8, 1850. 6-tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Domestic Goods.

LITTLE RIVER OSNABURGS, YARNS, and SHEETING, for sale by J. M. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 8, 1849. 98tf

Bank of Fayetteville,
15th Sept., 1849.

BOOKS of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open in the Banking House, Fayetteville, until further notice.

The remaining instalments on stock subscribed will be due and payable as follows: The 7th instalment on the 1st of Oct.; the 8th instalment on the 1st Nov.; the 9th instalment on the 1st Dec.; the 10th and last instalment on the 1st of January, 1850. By order of the Board.

86tf] WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOW-WARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Which I would like to sell for Cash, or exchange for Produce.

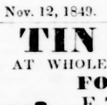
DANIEL JOHNSON.

Nov. 12, 1849. 92tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.



F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

RYE WHISKEY.

A FEW Bbls old Nick on hand and for sale by D. JOHNSON.

Feb'y 11, 1850. 95-tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 29th ult., my negro man VIRGIL, aged about 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, bow-legged, high cheek bones, stout, weighs about 180 lbs., quick spoken and plausible. I purchased the said negro from the estate of the late Hardy E. Royal, of Sampson county, and he is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the widow Caraway's, of Sampson, or in Duplin county in the neighborhood of Mr. E. Faison's, where he has some relations. I will pay the above reward for the said negro, or for his confinement in any Jail within the State; and an additional reward of $50 for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.

R. F. MURPHY.

Cumberland county, Feb. 11, 1850. 6tf

CROCKERY by the Crate,

HANDSOMELY assorted for the retail trade, for sale by COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 20, 1849. 94tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellect order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

TO TRAVELLERS *GOING NORTH.*

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,

Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore,	$10 50
" Petersburg " "	7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

CHEAP AND BRILLIANT LIGHT.

WE have for sale an assortment of Lard Lamps and Girandoles—very handsome articles. Also, 5 bbls. Cider Vinegar.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan'y 7, 1850. 1-tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

(FIRE AND MARINE,)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

NEW GOODS.

Our Fall & Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Oct. 30, 1849. 91tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850.

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their *Fall Stock of Goods*, as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.

French Burr Stones,
Esopas do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.

Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.

1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.

6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel-faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.

Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.

Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all

NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT

and

MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS and PALSY, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, ACUTE and CHRONIC, GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST, LIVER COMPLAINT, SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS and PHYSICAL ENERGY, and all NERVOUS DISEASES, which complaints arise from one simple cause—namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the **GALVANIC BELT,** suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties; after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

CERTIFICATES AND TESTIMONIALS

Of the most Undoubted Character,

From all parts of the Country could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE,

which conclusively proves that

"Truth is stranger than Fiction."

The following letter, narrating one of the most remarkable events in the annals of Medical Science, is from the

Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman

of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:—

SIDNEY, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE.—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of THE GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty years* I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. My physicians were skilful and excellent men; but here their prescriptions failed. About *fourteen* years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after year, caused me indescribable anguish. In the severer paroxysms, the skill of my physicians sometimes afforded me great relief; but this relief was only temporary. Further: in the winter of '45 and '46, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. *My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated*, and as my Bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous System. My sufferings were indeed severe, and I had no prospect other than being entirely laid aside from the discharge of those duties, and the performance of those labors in which my soul has ever found the highest of her joys.

But reasoning from effect to cause, I concluded that the *Nervous System* must be reached, before any hope could be indulged of my obtaining relief from these most distressing maladies. In the whole pharmacopœia there seemed to be no remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous System; every thing that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency,) I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNETIC FLUID. This was in June, 1846. TO MY GREAT ASTONISHMENT, IN TWO DAYS MY DYSPEPSIA HAD GONE; IN EIGHT DAYS I WAS ENABLED TO RESUME MY PASTORAL LABORS; NOR HAVE I SINCE OMITTED A SINGLE SERVICE ON ACCOUNT OF THE BRONCHITIS; AND MY RHEUMATIC AFFECTION ALSO CEASED TO TROUBLE ME. If time permitted, I could fill a sheet of paper with the details of particulars, but I can now only furnish a brief abstract. My Dyspepsia has *never returned*; the Rheumatism once in a while visits me, but not severely, and is easily arrested, and is manifestly being driven from its hold upon my system, and my Bronchial affection is *entirely cured*. Such is the wonderful and happy results of the experiment.

I have recommended the BELT and FLUID to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections. They have tried them, WITH HAPPY RESULTS, I BELIEVE IN EVERY CASE.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,
ROBERT W. LANDIS.

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC NECKLACE

Is used for all complaints affecting the Throat or Head, such as Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia in the Face, Buzzing or Roaring in the Ears, Deafness, which is generally Nervous, and that distressed complaint, called Tic Doloreux.

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BRACELETS

Are found of vast service in cases of Convulsions or Fits, Spasmodic Complaints, and general Nervous Affections of the Head and upper extremities. Also in Palsy and Paralysis, and all diseases caused by a deficiency of power or Nervous Energy in the limbs or other organs of the body.

☞ Many hundred Certificates from all parts of the country of the most extraordinary character can be given, if required.

☞ No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of *DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES*, and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable.* They can be sent to any part of the country.

Prices:

The Galvanic Belt, Three Dollars,
The Galvanic Necklace, Two Dollars,
**The Galvanic Bracel